NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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Dinner Chat

St. Louis, Boston and New Haven Celebrate

"JUNE 29 marks the 25th anniversary of Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's ordination to the sacred priesthood," writes a St. Louis, Mo., correspondent.

"Realizing the significance of this day," he continues, "a group of friends of Father Coughlin has completed arrangements for a jubilee Mass to be celebrated on that day at 8:30 a. m. at St. Englebert's Church, Carter and, Shreves Aves.

"The Rev. August J. Von Brunn will be the celebrant and will also preach the sermon. Catholic friends of Father Coughlin will receive Holy Communion in a body as a spiritual bouquet to the Radio Priest. The Walnut Park bus provides direct transportation to the church.

After the Mass the group will adjourn to the nearby Northwestern Hotel, 4919 Natural Bridge Ave., for a Communion breakfast. Those interested in attending are requested to write to "Chairman, Father Coughlin Jubilee Celebration, 2801 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo." Tickets are 50 cents per person.

* * *

The Social Justice Study Clubs of Boston will hold a Communion breakfast in honor of Father Coughlin's Silver Jubilee at 9:30 a. m., June 29, at the Hotel Westminster, Copley Square, Boston.

Tickets are $1.00 per person and may be ordered by calling Arnold-2119, Highlands-5053 or Highlands-3659. They may also be obtained from Mrs. Cannon at 724 Parker St., Boston, or from any SOCIAL JUSTICE salesboy in the Boston downtown area.

Prior to the breakfast Catholic friends of Father Coughlin will receive Holy Communion at their respective parishes.

* * *

New Haven, Conn., followers of Father Coughlin will honor the Shrine of the Little Flower pastor on his Silver Jubilee with a Mass at 8 a. m., June 29, at St. Mary's Church, Hillhouse Ave., New Haven.

The Mass is being sponsored by the American League for Christian Justice. All Catholic friends of Father Coughlin are asked to receive Holy Communion, and non-Catholics are cordially invited to attend the Mass. It will be celebrated by the Very Rev. John B. Affleck, O.P.

* * *

THE Social Justice Club of Rochester, N. Y., is having a special Mass said in honor of Father Coughlin's 25th anniversary on Sunday, June 29th at St. Joseph's Church, Franklin Street, at 7:30 a. m. All members of the club and friends of Father Coughlin are urged to attend this Mass and receive Holy Communion in a body. Mr. John J. Finnegan, president, will be assisted by officers of the club to act as ushers.

Jurist to Preside at Brooklyn Celebration

THE Brooklyn Friends of Father Coughlin announce that Justice Herbert A. O'Brien of the Brooklyn Domestic Relations Court will be toastmaster at the Communion breakfast following a special Mass to be celebrated June 29 in honor of Father Coughlin's Silver Jubilee.

The Mass will be sung at St. Joseph's Church, Vanderbilt Ave. and Pacific St., Brooklyn, at 9 a. m. The breakfast will be held at the Columbus Club, No. 1 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

Among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran, president of the International Catholic Truth Society; the Rev. Peter Baptiste Duffee, O.F.M., well known lecturer, and Dr. Patrick Scanlon, editor of the *Tablet*, official organ of the Catholic diocese of Brooklyn.

Tickets for the breakfast, priced at $1.00, may be obtained from:

The International Catholic Truth Society, 407 Bergen St., Brooklyn; The Catholic Book Shop, 149 Remsen St., Brooklyn; Mr. Bernard T. D'Arcy, 19 West 44th St., New York City.

All those who cannot stay for the breakfast but are able to attend the Mass and receive Holy Communion are urged to do so.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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Pittsburgh Tour

FRIENDS of SOCIAL JUSTICE in Pittsburgh and vicinity are planning to visit the Shrine of the Little Flower for the occasion of Father Coughlin's 25th anniversary, June 29th.

Reservations are being made through Miss Dorothy Schumacher, 3927 Howley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. (phone Schenley 4199).

In Memoriam

MANY readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE in Chicago mourn the loss of one of the Magazine's best distributors. The dear old lady who was always at St. Peter's Church to greet her customers, was buried last month. It was the first Friday in more than a year that Mrs. Fleming was not at her post. She passed away the preceding Wednesday. No matter how hot or cold the day, this earnest old lady was on the job.

Extry! Extry! Pete Sees Pal's Boss in Baby Dress

HELLO FOLKS:

How are y' ennyway? It seems ages since I was t' see y' 'stead uv only sevun days. I guess maybe that's on akkount uv so many things happenin' 'round 'n about these parts. I swear I've never witnust such prep'rashuns—not even f'r Mother 'n Dad's Golden Weddin'. But I guess Pal's Boss has all th' fuss 'n fethers coin' t' him after all he's done f'r all uv us.

What - a - man - Coughlin'd be a name that'd suit him right down t' th' ground, wouldn't it? When y' stop t' think uv all th' things he's akkomplisht in th' las' twenty-five years it's a pretty good rekerd. In fakt, maybe it is a rekerd uv some kind. He werked himself up from a kuntry kurate in no time 'n then built what I have herd was th' sweetes' little Shrine in all th' world—leestwise that's what some uv th' ol' parishuners think—even th' new Shrine can't take its place in their harts. He broadcast f'r years t' one uv th' largust audiensus in th' kuntry 'n a lotta peepul lerned a lot about God 'n good princuples 'n social justice 'n lovin' y'r brother like y'rself 'n all that kind uv thing. Th' only reezun he stopt was because th' elamunt that is afraid uv light 'n trooth had th' power t' keep him off th' air.

Our founder also built — with th' help uv his loyal 'n gen'rous frien's uv kourse — one uv th' mos' beyootiful churches in th' world. Y' know I'm not jus' sayin' that, 'cause a lot uv y' have seen it 'n I hope that those uv y' who haven't'll have th' oppertoonity soon.

'Sides that, he brought SOCIAL JUSTICE inta bein', 'n that was no small job. I wasn't 'round at th' time, but I've been told uv th' erly struggles 'n 'know 'bout th' presunt ones. Runnin' a magazeen is a job, 'n we've had our ups-'n-downs. Now that he can't be with us like he was in th' beginnin' it's even harder 'cause he's th' one that c'n keep y' feelin' full uv pep 'n is always full uv ideas 'n we miss havin' him in th' offuce, y' c'n bet. But with y'r kind help we'll get along 'n carry on th' job he started. That's th' leest we c'n do, dontcha think?

* * *

Well, this is beginnin' t' sound like a him uv praise 'r somethin' isn't it? Well, why not—it's only once in a life time that we c'n selebrate Father Coughlin's Silver Jubilee so we might's well make th' most uv it.

* * *

We're gonna have a swell edishun nex' week—I've seen some uv th' material that Daddy Schwartz has got t'gether f'r it already. Golly, but I hadda laff t' see Pal's Boss in th' funny dressus his Mother usta put on him when he was a baby. Yep, that's what our s'prize is—pikchurs of Rev. Chas E. from th' time he was justa saplin' until th' presunt day when he looks like a strong oak tree. He looked awful cute, at that, in spite uv th' dressus 'n th' sissy-lookin' suits he hadda wear when he was a littul boy 'n th' s'prisin' thing is that he looks a lot like his baby pikchurs yet. Th' girls all thought so—'speshully 'round th' eyes 'n mouth.

* * *

There's a pikchur uv Mother Coughlin, too. Boy, was she a beyooty! It's no wunder Dad fell f'r her in a big way—as th' sayin' goes. Golly, he must've been pretty hansome himself t've beaten th' other swains that must've been hangin' round the Mahoney doorstep.

Which remin's me — I've been hangin' round y'r doorstep just about long enuf this mornin'—it's time I was on my way 'fore I tell all th' secruts.

* * *

I hope, though, that y'll be shure 'n save nex' week's issue uv SOCIAL JUSTICE 'n buy an extry copy 'r so from your local deeler t' give t' some frien's. This'll be a swell way uv advertisin' 'n it'll be a swell way t' swell th' subskripshun list, too.

This seems t' be a swell time t' leeve, so goodbye fer now.

— PETE.

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Comment

Troops, Seizures and Strikes

THAT President Roosevelt made a political error in using Federal troops to break picket lines surrounding the North American Aviation plant at Los Angeles is claimed by many observers.

However, this was not the first time Federal troops were used in industrial warfare. Nor will it be the last.

Contrary to widely publicized reports, neither the Federal Government nor Federal troops seized the aviation company's plant.

Seizure of a plant would entail taking it over and operating it from stem to stern.

As a matter of fact, it would have been illegal for Mr. Roosevelt to have seized any plant before the passage of a bill now before Congress.

It was not until Thursday, June 12, that the Senate officially condemned strikes and lock-outs in a bill (67 to 7) permitting the President to take over strike-bound plants under his powers as Commander-in-Chief.

On Friday, June 13th, many newspapers still referred to the North American episode as plant seizure, whereas it was nothing more than the breaking up of a picket line and the safeguarding of those men who wanted to go back to work

* * *

Was this incident and the propaganda relative to seizure used to prepare the way for bigger and better presidential powers?

Can the new bill — already in the hands of the House of Representatives — granting the President power to seize and operate plants be interpreted as giving Mr. Roosevelt authority to commandeer the services of striking workingmen and others, thereby forcing them to work in plants and — if necessary — at military wages?

That question is popping up on many fronts. And many persons guilty of advertising the North American plant episode as a seizure are now wondering if they have been lured into preparing the way for a real seizure bill which probably will be law before June 21st.

The use of Federal troops in breaking picket lines did not receive the national support which the Government anticipated.

While the majority of citizens lament the economic and moral wastage resulting from strikes; and while many industrialists and labor leaders believe that disputes between capital and labor should be settled by Government when they cannot be settled by the disputants themselves, very few there are who support the employment of troops.

* * *

Since the President's fireside chat in which, among other things, he outlawed strikes, we have witnessed many strikes. In fact, a regular epidemic of them broke out following the presidential pronouncement.

Most of them have been justified in view of two things: (1) insufficient wages; (2) inadequate and inefficient legislation and court machinery.

Although the North American Aviation strike was classified as a wild cat, recollect that the wage scale paid there was as low as 50 cents an hour, or $20.00 a week.

And this was paid by a corporation which made more than $850.00 per man per year on the services of each of the 11,000 or more men employed.

General Motors, the DuPonts and the Morgan interests, who control the destinies of North American Aviation, ought to know by this late date that profits cannot be concentrated in the hands of owners while poverty wages are the lot of the workers.

It is easy for editors, labor leaders, legislators and others to blame the strike on wild catters and Communists.

It should not be overlooked that a large part of the blame should be tossed in the lap of the capitalists.

It is easy for Richard Frankensteen to condemn the strike in the aviation branch of the U.A.W. after he has authorized strikes in the motor branch of the same organization to obtain a minimum pay of 75 cents an hour.

Human nature and human needs are the same on the West Coast as they are in the Great Lakes district.

And the aviation industrial workers engaged in turning out bombers for Britain should participate in the $7-billion gift fund to the extent that they are paid a wage which will enable a family of five to live according to the norms of democracy which we are supposed to be defending.

* * *

All in all, when these thoughts are taken into consideration, the Government has lost caste in using Federal troops to break a strike on the part of workingmen who were paid less than a living wage; and the U.A.W. top officials have not gained any prestige in siding in with the Government directly and with the industrialists indirectly against the exploited aviation workers.

That Communists were responsible for the strike may or may not be the truth.

After all, under the presidency of Homer Martin, Richard Frenkensteen was tarred with the stick of Communistic affiliations, as were other now holier-than-thou labor leaders who have taken a position against their West Coast brethren.

If memory serves us correctly, John Lewis and Philip Murray both declared their intention to rid the U.A.W.-C.I.O. of Communists — a pledge that was never fulfilled.

In fact, advisers both of the former top-man and the present top-man in the C.I.O. maintained vigorously that there was no Communistic leadership in the C.I.O.

Were the entire situation not so tragic, one would be apt to smile when he witnesses the turn-about executed both by labor leaders and their advisers now that they loudly proclaim the latent danger to the labor movement because of Communist leadership.

One remembers when U.A.W.-C.I.O. officials implemented strikes at Flint, Detroit and elsewhere which resulted in illegal seizure of property through the agency of sit-downism. This received a benediction from Madame Perkins and the "yes" people of the nation.

Labor's struggle is not finished. It will not be finished even through the passage of a bill permitting the President actually to seize struck industries.

As a matter of fact, it is still possible for the workmen on the West Coast and elsewhere to remain within the law and to achieve the identical ends of the strike through the instrument of a slow-down — an instrument, so it is whispered, which is about to be employed in the case of the North American Aviation plant and others.

And what can Government or industry do about that?

No more than could the French handle a similar situation previous to the declaration of war by France against Germany.

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Workers' Pay

IT IS worth while to speak a word in favor of the so-called Communist-led strikers at North American Aviation.

Richard Frankensteen, who wants them to go back to work at 50 cents an hour, is well paid.

Does he realize that North American Aviation Company made more than $7-million profit for the year 1940 on sales which totalled close to $37-million?

These figures are taken from Moody's manual.

This profit amounted to $855.00 on each worker the company employed that year.

By the way, General Motors, owners of approximately 30 per cent of the stock, controls the North American Aviation Company.

And DuPont and Morgan interests are big stockholders.

In fact, H. B. DuPont is one of the directors.

The industrialists and the stockholders who made so much profit out of these workmen should be ashamed of themselves to offer the measly 50 cents an hour minimum.

It is easy to say that the strike was Communist-led. It is easier to say that it was provoked by the greed of industrialists.

Comment

The 'Robin Moor'— An Incident

OFFICIAL Washington has spoken. The sinking of the *Robin Moor* (May 21) in South Atlantic waters has been attributed definitely to German submarine action.

Eleven survivors from a passenger and crew list of 46 sailing on the merchant ship have so testified.

Meanwhile, in Berlin, a German spokesman said that Germany was still without proof that a Nazi submarine had sunk the ship.

In the first World War eleven American ships were sunk before President Wilson — "He kept us out of war" — read the declaration of war against the Kaiser's Germany.

At that time the *Lusitania* — advertised as a ship carrying passengers and non-military cargo — was the incident.

Years later it was discovered that the *Lusitania* carried a cargo of munitions and war needs.

And it is said in Washington that the *Robin Moor* carried no war cargo.

If a German torpedoed the *Robin Moor* which carried no military cargo, that was an act of war.

But acts of war have been committed by Mr. Roosevelt and his Administration prior to the sinking of the *Robin Moor*.

Where there is no good will in favor of peace, there will be no peace.

Wars are made before they are declared.

The practiced hostility on the part of the Administration towards Germany eventually will lead us into war, be it declared or undeclared.

* * *

The incident of the *Robin Moor* is negligible; for if it were not the *Robin Moor* it would be another incident.

SOCIAL JUSTICE tries to face realities. When we are confronted with a $7-billion contraband slush-fund for Britain; when we are face to face with a belligerent government attitude; when our minds are daily bathed in a flood of pro-war propaganda; when our prosperity has been so geared as to depend upon all aid for Britain; when leaders who should be campaigning for peace are campaigning either directly or indirectly for war, it is realism which impels us to believe that, eventually, we will be engaged in war against Germany.

We have gone so far along the path leading to war that we dare not turn back.

We have conscripted a peace-time army while Canada has not conscripted a war-time army.

We have extended a $7-billion gift to Britain over and above the billions accredited to her through the Gold Purchase Act while Canada still insists that Britain pay on the barrel-head for foods, airplanes, shrapnel and motor trucks.

We have mothballed democracy and the processes of government, choosing in their stead the dictatorial exigencies resultant from a declaration of an emergency.

We have dedicated ourselves to a war prosperity, having failed miserably to engineer a peace prosperity.

We have chosen to grasp fools' gold, having abandoned the quest for productive wealth.

Should a halt suddenly be called to all this, an internal catastrophe would shake this nation from coast to coast.

Those in power at Washington either would resign or be overthrown.

Those engaged in factories would be fired or take over the factories.

Those enjoying the position of creditors would cancel their debts like Good Samaritans or see their debts repudiated like cringing Shylocks.

Thus, they who have decided to seek fools' gold have decided to pursue their quest until they and their followers, in the normal course of events, will both fall into the pit.

They lack the intestinal fortitude and the foresight to call a halt now, even though it would shake the nation from Maine to California.

The apparent governmental and economic evils which we would suffer now are minor compared to those which are reserved for us if we persist in going through the wringer of war.

Are We Bankrupt?

FOR 125 years preceding the first World War history records the world engaged in 20 important wars.

Altogether these 20 wars cost the contestants approximately $25-billion.

As every student of history knows, these wars were followed by a period of post-war depression and social readjustment.

Then came the first World War of 1914. It cost the contestants for naval and military expenditures alone, approximately $200-billion. It was followed by a depression and a social adjustment on a scale never before experienced in the world.

In so far as the first World War cost 8 times more than all wars fought during the preceding 125 years, we have some slight idea of the economic upheaval which it caused.

Following the first World War — to be more specific — the economic upheaval saw Russia and Germany repudiate all their debts.

We saw Britain, France and other nations postpone the payment of their debts to the United States — a postponement that was tantamount to a repudiation.

We saw the United States emerge as the major creditor in the world only to tailspin herself into two major depressions — one following 1920; one following 1929.

And we saw the finances of international capitalism bog down although more than $22-billion of gold were cached at Fort Knox, Kentucky. In spite of that hoard there was want amidst plenty; there was impotency on the part of government to create a peace-time prosperity.

* * *

Today there is a plentitude of paper wealth in the country — paper wealth represented by debts such as bonds, insurance policies, stocks and mortgages.

Today we witness this great creditor of the world going all-out for Britain, the former great creditor of the world. The two of them are pooling their debts as well as their naval and military and natural resources to blow the Nazi economic regime out of the waters of existence.

The public and private debt outstanding in the United States and Britain — as of today — is in excess of $300-billion.

Compare this debt to the pre-world war debt! The indebtedness of our Federal Government at that time was approximately $1½-billion.

General Wavell, addressing his North African troops, is reported to have said that if we had used a portion of the money spent on war purposes for peace purposes, the world would enjoy prosperity.

In fact, we could have plenty in the midst of want.

Supposing the United States spent one-tenth of the money used in its all aid for Britain program and in its national defense program on cleaning up Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina. These and other states would have adequate educational facilities, sanitation facilities, communication facilities and other modern conveniences which are now lacking.

All that is beside the question, for we are hell-bent to spend ourselves into destruction.

* * *

Meanwhile, our misguided and misinformed masses are thrilled when they hear the beat of martial drums and see the Stars and Stripes waving in and over factories busied with production for destruction.

Where will it all end?

Insurance policies will be honored, no doubt, but the dollar the policy holder receives will purchase no more than 10 cents worth of goods at present values.

The United States bonds we are now engaged in purchasing will be honored, but at the ratio of 10 cents on the dollar as far as purchasing power is concerned.

"The morning after" definitely is coming. A sociological dose of alka-selzer or plain baking soda will not rid us of the headache which we will nurse.

When such a condition occurs in the fields of economics, one can expect a corresponding condition to arise in the fields of sociology and politics.

Then there will be no nicety in respecting private property. Then there will be no qualms of conscience to distinguish between mine and thine. Then there will be no illusions about the 10 cent politicians who created the chaos forthcoming.

A new day, a clean broom and a Marxian determination will appear in a proletarianized America. And all of us will pay for the sins of stupidity, ignorance, cowardice and deception which we have been practicing.

* * *

This war did not begin in 1939 or 1940.

Realistically, it started with the first World War.

As far as the United States is concerned, we started helping Britain to prepare to knock out Germany in 1934 when we bargained to purchase her South African gold at $35.00 an ounce, thereby making prepayment for the second World War to a debtor unable to pay her bills for the first.

And the second World War will not finish with the crumbling of England or the flight of the Churchills or Edens to America. It will be finished only when Americans wake up to the situation and clean out of Washington—constitutionally, of course — the gold-mongers, the international capitalists, the debt warriors and their advisors responsible for this war.

And that will be done as soon as America realizes that democracy and all things appertaining thereto have disappeared.

When will all this happen? Your guess is as good as ours. Our guess is that it will happen in less than five years.

Comment

United States and Japan

As WE move closer and closer to actual war, we recollect what we recorded many months ago in these pages.

The statement we made was this: "If and when the United States gets into world-wide war, it will be in the Orient first."

Since that statement was published, Japan has signed up with the Axis and made peace with Russia.

Meanwhile, the diplomatic brains at Washington are awhirl figuring out how to fight Germany without fighting Japan.

Recently an anomaly was revealed in our Government's attitude towards war supplies originating in the United States for the Japanese Government.

The fact of the matter is, we have been selling oil to Japan, among other contraband.

While engaged in this business of selling oil to a potential enemy, our Government officials have been indulging in a considerable amount of wish-thinking. Some of them have been saying that Japan would not abide by the bargain she made with Germany — a bargain which obligates Japan to declare war on the United States if the United States engages in war with Germany.

Meanwhile, Japan is moving closer and closer into the orbit of the Dutch East Indies.

Meanwhile, American "volunteers" are being sent to China to assist that great democracy's air force in combatting the Nipponese.

Meanwhile, United States ships are exploring the magnificence of Singapore.

Meanwhile, plenitude of American fighting men are receiving commissions to report at Honolulu and Manila.

The cord which binds us in friendship to Japan is growing thinner and thinner each day.

When it will snap is anybody's guess.

While congressional leaders were contending for a drastic investigation of the leakage of war supplies to Japan and other Axis governments, State Department interests were insisting that a complete embargo of munitions exports to Japan will mean war in the Pacific.

These State Department gentlemen base their judgment upon an odd proposition. It is this: "If Japan is totally deprived of American petroleum supplies, they will seize oil and gasoline from the Dutch East Indies. And this means war with Japan."

Besides exporting oil to Japan, the United States has been engaged in sending other war contrabands to the Orient.

Recently it has been disclosed that our petroleum exports to Tokyo increased by 350 per cent for the year.

Corresponding increases are noted for tinplate, glycerine, toluemee, trucks, guncotton and other items.

In other words, our State Department has been following a policy of appeasement as far as the Japanese are concerned, and damning a policy of appeasement as far as Germany is concerned.

It all makes sense with the three letters "n-o-n" preceding the word "sense."

However, we find ourselves in a dilemma. We can keep on appeasing the Japanese and fighting a wordy war against Germany. Or we can actually engage in war against Germany and find the Japanese fleet flinging 15-inch shells into the harbor of Honolulu.

Archbishop Michael J. Curley

THE Most Reverend Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore and Washington, according to Associated Press reports, accused the Government of "profound stupidity" and "coddling" of Communists and anti-Americans.

Without mincing words, His Excellency, the Archbishop of Washington, accused the Washington Government of being responsible for many unhealthy conditions in the country.

Referring to the labor unrest in America, His Excellency — without mentioning names — said: "that woman — that Govment official" — (one guess!) was responsible for much of the coddling of Communists.

While we in the hinterlands must content ourselves with reading the Dies Report relative to Communistic activity in Government, Archbishop Curley is one of the fortunate few (or should we say unfortunate?) who has first-hand information and daily experience with Communistic activities in Government.

And perhaps several of the laity and one or two members of the clergy might be inclined to take Archbishop Curley's word for it, despite all assurances to the contrary emanating from the thoroughly informed, factual-minded Monsignor Ryan who said, "Your judgment that 'this country is drifting into Communism fast,' is utterly wrong. There is no indication of that."

It required a tremendous amount of courage on the part of His Excellency to utter such statements relative to Communists and coddling of Communists, particularly when he risked being classified as a faker for so doing.

After all, Archbishop Curley enjoys jurisdiction over Washington. And the Monsignor is one who lives within that orbit of rule.

Father James M. Gillis, C. S. P.

IT IS unpopular to speak in public in favor of peace. It is not popular to speak in favor of America first.

It is popular, however, to plead the cause of Britain and the cause of war.

Definitely, this latter popular slant is not in keeping with the best Catholic practices.

In his syndicated article, Father Gillis recently said:

"To talk now strictly as a Catholic and a priest, I confess that every day at the altar I find myself facing what seems an anomaly. In my diocese, as in most dioceses of the United States, we have what is called an oratio imperata for peace, that is a prayer ordered by the Archbishop to be inserted in almost every Mass by every priest. Also in many dioceses a prayer for peace is said by priest and congregation together after Mass. In the Litany of Loreto there comes, just before the first Agnus Dei, the invocation of 'Queen of Peace, pray for us.' We have peace in our prayers, in our hearts, upon our lips incessantly.

"And yet if we talk peace outside of church or away from our bedside; if we mention peace to any one except God and the Blessed Virgin, there are some who fling an epithet at us, an epithet which carries a connotation of cowardice, 'Appeaser!' Not only people who recklessly throw around words of vituperation but conscientious Catholics warn us 'Beware of peace talk!' There seems to be a contradiction between our prayers and our conversations, between the desires of our heart and our actions. This is dangerous. If a man prays one way and thinks another, if he says one thing to God and another to his neighbor, he may go so far as to become, as it were, a victim of schizophrenia, split personality."

Praying for peace is one thing.

Acting for peace is another.

It strikes us that Catholics were taught that faith without good works is dead.

So are prayers.

Perhaps there will come a day when all Catholic organizations, emulating Jewish organizations, will speak and act as loudly for the cause of peace as do the Jewish organizations for the cause of war.

Canada Should Learn

MR. Masterful Retreater Churchill (sometimes referred to as "Gallipoli") has taught a lesson to Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and South Africanders.

When he appeared before the House of Commons recently, he was asked by members of the opposition party to explain the tragedy which befell English arms on the island of Crete.

Since there was no explanation to offer other than rank inefficiency, the Prime Minister settled the question by telling the assembled members — in a polite manner — to mind their own business.

First, let us congratulate Mr. Churchill for his brand of democracy.

Second, let us remind him that it is impossible for him to give away military secrets to the Germans who know more about the British army than he himself knows.

Third — and most importantly — let us chide him gently for the unkind manner which characterized his dealings with Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

It so happened that the "sister commonwealths" thought it time to have a voice in executing the affairs of empire.

After all, they were supplying the money, men and munitions.

When it was suggested to Mr. Churchill to take MacKenzie King of Canada, Mr. Menzies of Australia and one or two others into his Cabinet, he balked, inferentially stating that he could do a better job with his present nondescript Cabinet than could representatives from sister commonwealths.

Admittedly, he can do a better job. As a masterful retreater, he is supreme in his field.

Combining him with a certain masterful promiser, whose name we need not mention, they would make the world's most remarkable team.

Sir Herbert Williams, executive director of the Incorporated Association of Electric Power Companies, recently told the Croydon Chamber of Commerce that the coalition government in England was one reason "for the many blunders" of the war. He declared Prime Minister Churchill needed a "better team" around him if Great Britain were to be served.

We Americans, Mr. Churchill, are willing to supply you with a team-mate if you will accept him.

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Pius XI Vindicated

PIUS XI needs no vindication. Nevertheless, to those who regarded him as a scare-monger and as a pontificial dabbler in politics and economics, recent events have made it crystal clear that His Late Holiness not only knew what he was talking about, preaching about and writing about, but that he must have possessed the light of the Holy Ghost.

In his "Quadragesimo Anno" — the sequel of "Rerum Novarum" — Pius XI definitely was more specific in his statements than was Leo XIII.

The events of forty years contributed a fund of information not manifest to Leo XIII.

Marxism had ceased being a theory. In the days of Pius XI it was a fact.

The excesses of international capitalism were known by many and suspected by all.

And the future — freighted with disaster — was more apparent to the publisher of "Quadragesimo Anno" than to the publisher of "Rerum Novarum."

Leo XIII included nothing directly about money in his masterpiece.

Pius XI specifically mentioned money and credit in his encyclical.

Leo XIII was in no position to gage the concrete outcome of a World War.

Pius XI not only lived through a World War and through the mockery of a Peace Treaty of Versailles, but recognized the approach of a second World War to be fought between international capitalism and international Marxism unless first — first, mind you — the principles of Christian justice and charity would intervene.

How clearly did Pius XI see the entire situation!

Said he:

"It is patent that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure.

"This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will . . .

"This concentration of power has led to a threefold struggle for domination. First, there is the struggle for dictatorship in the economic sphere itself; then, the fierce battle to acquire control of the state, so that its resources and authority may be abused in the economic struggles. Finally, the clash between States themselves."

Definitely, there was dictatorship within the economic sphere, as evidenced by gigantic monopolies.

Definitely, control was gained over States themselves by the masters of monopoly.

Definitely, the clash between States eventuated.

The power over money and credit, gained through the private creation of money, is now recognized as an irresistible force.

That irresistible force has been challenged by the Marxists — and should be challenged by Christians.

Labor unions show indications of throwing their force and numbers against the monopolists and money-changers.

Unfortunately, these labor unions, disregarding the democratic concept of government, are apt to take over and use government solely for the purpose of the laboring man, forgetful that capital needs labor and labor needs capital.

Meanwhile, the clash between States is resounding in our ears.

On one side are those States classified as the exploited.

On the other side are those States classified as the exploiters.

The latter — the exploiters — are Great Britain and the United States who, through their power of money and credit based upon privately controlled gold, endeavored to impose their economic slavery upon the rest of the world.

On the other side are those States deprived of capitalistic money and credit, following, alas, the principles of Karl Marx rather than those of Jesus Christ.

Read over and over again the quoted words of Pius XI.

Each day vindicates his prediction and his analysis.

Based on that prediction and analysis, Father Coughlin preached to millions, caring not if he became the target of attack from both extreme Rightists and extreme Leftists — and compromisers.

Connally on Peace

SENATOR TOM CONNALLY of Texas is an ardent New Dealer, a staunch supporter of the Administration's foreign policy and a close personal friend of President Roosevelt.

For that reason it is logical to assume he agrees with the Administration viewpoint that Great Britain is fighting our war, and that the United States, as self-appointed policeman of the world, is obligated to re-arrange the world according to American concepts.

Such an undertaking of course involves American participation in the peace conferences at the conclusion of the present European war. Such an undertaking means that the United States shall have a hand in establishing national boundaries and other conditions designed to maintain permanent European peace, justice and democracy.

That is the course to which America has been committed by the Roosevelt Administration.

The entire program rests upon the Administration assumption that "this is our war."

The Lindberghs, Nyes, Wheelers, and Father Coughlins are assailed as appeasers and Nazi tools for asserting loudly that this is NOT our war.

Hence it is most interesting to read a Washington dispatch quoting Senator Tom Connally of Texas as saying that Britain's war "is their war, after all."

The Senator's comment reportedly came in reply to queries regarding rumors of current peace talks between Britain, Germany and Italy.

According to the news dispatch, Connally said he believed there was some truth to the rumors, and then added:

"As far as we are concerned, if England keeps her independence and her Navy, that is all we can ask. It is their war, after all. We can't dictate just how they are going to draw all the lines in Europe."

A startling statement, coming from a rabid Administrationite!

It negates the whole Administration foreign program. It affirms what the Lindberghs, Nyes, Wheelers and Father Coughlins have said since the beginning of the war.

Has Senator Connally deserted Mr. Roosevelt's crusade, or was he speaking for an Administration which, despite the President's recent fireside chat, now realizes the futility and utter nonsense of its fantastic campaign to impose "our way of life" on the whole world?

Or was Senator Connally merely "misquoted"?

Playing With Red Fire

American Diplomacy Still Coddles Stalin

COMRADE JOSEF STALIN will have to be credited as the most accomplished diplomatic tight rope walker of modern times.

While the entire world watches breathlessly for some sign that he may falter and be pitched into war on one side or the other, the Soviet Dictator continues his "act" and wrings concessions from both warring factions.

One of his most recent moves to conceal his intentions and keep all nations guessing was a restriction on travel by foreign diplomats within the U.S.S.R.

Announced as proscribed areas were Archangel and Murmansk in the East, and Leningrad and the newly acquired Baltic provinces in the west.

The purpose of the order could be to cloak either the preparations for war along those borders, or the absence of such preparations.

If foreign diplomats could ascertain that Stalin was fortifying Siberian borders and that troops were being concentrated there, they would reason that the Soviet was expecting war in the East. Likewise, if they knew Stalin was not fortifying the Baltic frontiers, they would be certain that Russo-German collaboration had proceeded beyond all hope of disruption.

* * *

Meanwhile, Stalin is successful in wangling new benefits from the United States. Recently it was confirmed that this Government had granted export licenses for $1-million worth of machine tools to the Soviet.

This move came as a surprise to many observers, inasmuch as President Roosevelt previously had urged an all-out effort to overcome the lack of machine tools for American defense production.

Moreover, the Office of Production Management had complained that airplane production, ship building, munition making and defense training were delayed because of the acute shortage of machine tools.

With that pronouncement it was thought that America at last had tightened up on trade with Soviet Russia, especially since Russia had concluded a neutrality pact with Japan and had co-operated with Germany's preparations for her drive into the Near East.

Observers accepted the theory that the United States finally had realized the futility of its appeasement policy toward the Soviet, intended to woo Stalin from the arms of the Axis.

Instead, the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Constantine Oumansky, called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull for the first time in more than a year.

Officials of the State Department, while declining to say in detail what the diplomats had discussed, stated that the conversation dealt with various aspects of Soviet-American trade.

In well informed quarters it was learned that Comrade Oumansky had raised a number of questions regarding specific commodities which were then awaiting licenses for export to Russia. It was evident from the action of the Administration that the Soviet envoy succeeded in freeing consignments of war materials and machine tools held on American piers awaiting clearance papers.

Oumansky's visit also was seen as a possible bid for continuation of negotiations in progress for some time previously between him and State Undersecretary Sumner Welles. These conferences had been terminated with the signing of the Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact, which put a severe strain on Soviet-American relations.

Although it was rumored after the Hull-Oumansky talk that Soviet negotiations with the State Department would be continued, official Washington is eyeing Red Russia suspiciously.

Diplomats are disturbed by reports that Germany is seeking further concessions from Russia and is backing her demands by military threats.

Under pressure, Stalin may do anything. For that matter he may do anything without pressure. The history of America's dealings with the Red dictator should be adequate grounds for deep distrust of his wily diplomacy.

But, to date at least, the United States has persisted in appeasing the Reds in the vain hope that they will turn on Hitler.

American diplomats apparently refuse to face the fact of Russo-German collaboration. They choose to ignore such evidence, dating back to 1923. Through the years, Russia has helped to build Germany's war machine, and Germany in return has aided the Soviet in constructing its huge industrial and agricultural enterprises. Without the Stalin-Hitler pact of 1939, which guaranteed Russia's neutrality, Germany would not have undertaken war against Britain and France.

The very objectives of the Soviet Union *have always been inimical to the best interests of the United States.* World Communism and the extinction of Christianity are the Reds' goal. Yet the Roosevelt Administration, so militant against Naziism, continuously has sought Soviet friendship.

Russia repeatedly has violated every provision of the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement under which the Administration officially recognized the Soviet regime.

While the United States condemned such aggressions as Japan's invasion of China, Italy's war against Ethiopia and Albania and Germany's rape of Czechoslovakia, the New Deal Administration would not admit that Russia set the style for aggression by her annexation of great provinces in China.

Even after her historic pact with Germany in 1939, Russia still escaped the wrath that the Administration visited upon Germany.

The Soviet has attacked Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland. She has betrayed Czechoslovakia, France, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Roumania, Greece and Turkey — nations supposedly bound to Russia in non-aggression, mutual defense pacts. Russia has received spoils from practically every Nazi aggression, yet the United States limits its opposition to Germany and curries the favor of Soviet Russia.

It is known in Washington, as elsewhere, that Germany has agreed to let Russia carve out an empire in the East in return for Russia's betrayal of the Slavic nations, her abandonment of Turkey, her entrance into a pact with Japan, and her collaboration in inciting unrest in Afghanistan and India.

New Deal diplomats explain our Administration's pro-Soviet attitude by declaring that if America must fight Germany and Japan we must keep Russia neutral — or win her to our side. This is simply good strategy, they assert, and does not mean necessarily that we loathe Communism any less than Naziism.

If that be the reasoning, what becomes of the high and holy crusade against the enemies of democracy?

If America can "get along" with Stalin's godless regime why can we not do the same with Germany and Japan?

At best, the New Deal's foreign policy is frightfully inconsistent.

Troops, Seizures and Strikes

(Continued from Page 3)

All in all, the North American Aviation incident will tend to sharpen the wits of all workingmen. Rest assured, the U.A.W.-C.I.O. and the C.I.O. itself will mend their fences, broken down by temporary dissension.

Rest assured that the leaders in labor organizations are thinking of the day when the war will be terminated. It will be a day which will mark the discontinuance of building war materials. It will be a day which will witness the idling of factories and of men. It will be a day when the laboring class will take over both government and industry unless both government and industry prepare themselves for the abandonment of the capitalistic iniquity of hourly wages, and substitute for it the principles of the living annual wage.

It is either that or a proletarian form of government including the seizure of factories and the instruments of production by the workers.

* * *

Perhaps our readers are surprised at the mild stand we have taken in the above paragraphs relative to the North American Aviation strikers.

Perhaps our readers — at least some of them — think we should bastinado the few Communists among the 11,000 working men involved.

Well, Richard Frankensteer., Maurice Sugar and the president of the U.A.W., R. J. Thomas, are not Communists. Nevertheless, their minds have been so infiltrated with the doctrines of Communism as to lead us to believe that they, instead of the local leaders at North American Aviation plant, are actually playing into the hands of the Government to bring about a condition of property seizure.

Let us put the blame where it belongs.

Let us not be cowards and blame the underpaid working men.

Let us be courageous — despite what it costs — and blame the Roosevelts, the Perkinses, the Wallaces and the Ickes at Washington as well as the men in the C.I.O. who have not cleaned out their ranks of Communists despite their pledge.

To be sure, a gesture of housecleaning will now be engaged in. It is only a gesture; for you can't clean out the Stygian minds of those responsible for the left-handed leadership which has dominated the C.I.O. in many instances for the past four years.

America's New Army Is Obsolete, Says Expert

How Realistic are the two schools of interventionists—the rabid group clamoring for immediate American declaration of war, and the slightly less bellicose faction advocating steps that inevitably will lead to war?

Do they believe the new, untrained and ill-equipped United States Army at the present or even in the near future could wage a successful war on foreign soil against the veteran, highly mechanized, well-trained army of Nazi Germany?

Perhaps this vital question never occurs to them. In their emotional, flag-waving crusade for democracy, which passes for patriotism, they seem to neglect the all-important issue of whether the United States is prepared to fight.

Of course, the press, in co-operating with the national defense program, prints volumes of publicity on the splendid progress being made by Army chiefs in their job of making America impregnable. That raises national morale.

The average citizen naturally assumes, therefore, that America's new Army is being built by experienced, intelligent heads according to specifications demanded by modern warfare.

Proceeding on that assumption the layman, exposed to the "patriotic" harangues of the war crowd, perhaps is supremely confident that a Yankee doughboy fighting for democracy and freedom is vastly superior to a regimented Heinie fighting for the glory of Herr Hitler.

Those are indeed fine sentiments, but are they realistic? No. They are holdovers from World War I; and the conditions of World War I no longer prevail.

* * *

Congressman Ross A. Collins of Mississippi, member of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives and chairman of the War Department appropriations subcommittee, charges in an article in the June issue of *Reader's Digest* that the United States has not "one division fit for combat" because America's military leaders are building an old-fashioned, slow-moving mass army that would be unable to cope with lightning attacks by speedy panzer divisions.

"They are giving outmoded training to the million and a half men we will have in camps this summer," Collins declares. "And they seem to be seriously planning an eventual Army of 4,318,000 men. This spring the Chief of Staff requested of our committee funds for the initial equipment of such a force."

The Mississippi Congressman contends that the German conquests of France and the Low Countries prove the ineffectiveness of an army fashioned on World War I principles.

"We don't need a vast Army of the World War kind," he says. "I don't see how we could make such a huge Army efficient, or how we could make use of it."

He charges that "few of our officers understand modern war.

"But that isn't the worst of it. We haven't now and we can't get for months or years enough modern and essential material to train and equip a mass army.

"Even that isn't the worst of it. The most frightening fact is that too many of our highest military leaders aren't even thinking in terms of modern war."

Last year, says Collins, the bulky French army of 5-million men, thought to be the most powerful in the world, was easily and quickly overpowered by 150,000 Nazis who struck with unprecedented speed and precision. Mass troops merely followed to occupy territories.

"These lessons from the Battle of France," he continues, "have been before us for a year. We know now that the mechanized might of only 12 panzer divisions, aided by a few thousand airplane pilots, inflicted staggering losses and swiftly shattered France's old-style mass army."

Yet, he contends, the military bigwigs of the United States are proceeding almost as though the blitzkrieg had never occurred —had never demonstrated the obsolence of World War tactics.

"As they plan it, the bulk of our new army will be infantry, cavalry, field artillery, etc.," says Collins. "Most of the men will travel on foot. Of our 33 divisions, only one is fully motorized—that is, equipped with motor vehicles to transport men and supplies. Only two are armored and mechanized panzer divisions. As this is written (April 30) the War Department's plans call for the creation of two more mechanized divisions. This is a ridiculously small number. The Germans had 14 panzer divisions a year ago. No doubt they now have more.

"We have two in training—and two to be created. What chance would those four have against more than 14 veteran divisions of Nazi armored troops?"

* * *

Pointing out the necessity for specialized training of modern soldiers, Collins observes that "our masses of conscripts are enlisted for only one year; their personnel will be turned over every 12 months. The same is true of the Reserve officers. Under such a system we will never get a real army.

"We formerly had five old-style Regular Army divisions. Most of their personnel were distributed to form nuclei for new units when we began drafting men. As a result, 60 to 80 per cent of all divisions now, including the National Guard, are recruits—and today we have not one division fit for combat."

* * *

Collins questions the wisdom of drafting large numbers of civilians for short-term training that certainly is inadequate when the experience of Germany shows that small forces of highly specialized troops are far more effective.

In contrast to the United States, which is spreading thinly its small force of experienced soldiers, Germany concentrated her best soldiers in mechanized units and trained them for years to operate alone or in co-operation with her air force, Collins says.

Only when these units had mastered the art of modern warfare were they supplemented by large numbers of mass troops, he asserts.

Under the American training program soldiers waste many hours learning things that will never be of value in wartime if they are to become specialists in any particular branch of the fighting force, Collins maintains.

"Too much time is given to traditional close-order drill and practice in the manual of arms. Men who are to be machine gunners, tank drivers, armored-car scouts, anti-aircraft gunners, and so on, are wasting precious hours when engaged in parade-ground marching. The Germans spent little time in close-order drill; their men are trained thoroughly in the highly specialized activities of actual combat."

* * *

Collins declares that America's entire defense plan, as far as it relates to the building of the Army, should be radically revised.

"We should stop drafting men by the million," he says, "and concentrate on providing as swiftly as possible a smaller, more manageable army, with a much larger proportion mechanized and armored."

Social Justice emphasized that point during debate preceding enactment of the draft law.

It stressed also the point made by Mr. Collins that "no democracy can afford both a powerful mechanized army and also such a mass army as the War Department is planning. Since we must choose one or the other, and since a mass army is helpless before a skilled mechanized land force working effectively with planes," the entire Army program should be altered to fit the present military pattern.

Illustrative of the horse-and-buggy thinking of those in charge of the Army is the fact, according to Collins, that the Army "has two cavalry divisions and is contemplating two more. Vans are being provided for the horses to ride in, and tanks, with which the Germans have been winning battles, will protect the American cavalry's horses while en route in vans to the scene of action."

Eventually, Collins concedes, the War Department hopes to have 8 or 10 tank divisions. But he maintains the goal should be at least 25, "and apart from those, instead of having, as we do, only one other fully motorized division, able to move on wheels at high speed, why shouldn't we have many?"

* * *

America today would be at a tremendous disadvantage if it should send its non-motorized, non-mechanized mass troops abroad to fight against the maneuverable, lightning-like panzer divisions of Germany, Collins points out.

The same situation would be faced in defending the Western Hemisphere.

"Suppose," he says, "a victorious Germany landed troops or stirred up trouble in South America. Our job would be to get there quickly and stamp out this menace to the security of our hemisphere. We know from every evidence of the war in Europe that a small, easily transported panzer force, supported by an adequate air arm,

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Comment

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could turn the trick—and save the Americas. It's equally clear that a huge army of old-fashioned infantrymen couldn't be swiftly sent to South America, and wouldn't have a chance against Nazi tanks when it got there.

"Suppose the United States itself should be invaded. Again we would need a mobile, hard-hitting, armored air and ground force. As John T. Flynn has pointed out, it is unlikely that an invader could land even 50,000 men on our shores. To overcome that many, would we need three or four million foot soldiers with rifles? Or would we need a few hundred thousand swift-moving armored troops with concentrated fire-power?"

Mr. Collins cannot be charged with second-guessing regarding the type of Army the United States should build. Long before Hitler's blitzkriegs startled the world out of comparative serenity, Collins urged the adoption of blitzkrieg tactics.

* * *

In his article he quotes a speech made by him on the floor of the House of Representatives in 1932.

"Mechanization implies the actual use of automotive machines in combat," he said at that time. "The purpose of a mechanized force is to provide a fast-moving weapon, capable of wide maneuverability, which combines fire-power, speed and shock to a much higher degree than now exists. It is ideally organized for mobility and surprise.

"The scheme is simply this: Substitute fo. the 1½-mile-an-hour infantry masses, or the 6-mile-an-hour cavalry, which lack fire-power, a fast-moving armed force capable of striking suddenly from one direction, disappearing, and then repeating the blows from another."

That was in 1932—eight years before Adolf Hitler employed that identical idea in France, Belgium and Holland.

Yet, Collins alleges, Army chieftains adamantly refused to entertain any suggestions that ran counter to their outmoded system.

United States Army heads are notoriously unprogressive he says. He attributes this condition largely to the advanced age of most of them and to the deplorable promotion system which breeds inertia and stifles initiative. Officers are promoted according to years of service rather than merit and leadership, he says.

Citing a few examples of the War Department's backwardness, Collins asserts his House committee virtually forced the Army to adopt rubber-tired chassis for French 75's. Incidentally, he adds, the Army "was content for years with the weak and old-fashioned French 75 millimeter guns, on wooden wheels, towed backward by horses." In contrast the "Germans have been blasting their way to victory with 105-millimeter guns, mounted on caterpillar-tread bases, and facing forward, ready for instant action."

Other instances of the Army's inertia, according to Collins, include: its refusal to demand tanks and its lack of initiative in pioneering in large bombing planes.

"I can show you delay after delay, often of whole years, in the use by the Army of funds that we appropriated for tank development," the Congressman declares.

Furthermore, he continues, "it was not the Army that demanded funds for the research out of which emerged the flying fortress, our first long-range bombing plane. I take pride in saying that this was my own idea, as was the appropriation that brought it into being. Nor was it the Army that sought adoption of bomber tail guns. They were neither sought nor adopted by the Army until General Arnold became head of the Air Corps 2 years ago, and forced their adoption."

* * *

Typical again of the military's blindness to progress, says Collins, is the War Department's report to a Senate sub-committee in January, 1938, in which the Department clung to the ancient formula that mass infantry and artillery units are the backbone of an army.

"Recent wars without question show that the bulk of the operations must be carried on by the traditional arms," the report stated; "that well-trained infantry and artillery, modernly equipped, must form the bulk of arms, and air and mechanized troops are valuable auxiliaries."

Collins observes that "the truth is almost the exact reverse of that, as is attested by all first-hand observers of the German campaigns."

History shows that this is not the first time that United States Army chiefs have been caught napping. As Collins points out, the repeating rifle, the machine gun, smokeless powder, the caterpillar track, the airplane and the high-speed Christie tank all were American inventions which the United States Army refused to develop and use until they had first been accepted abroad.

"I cannot find a single instance," he says, "all through our history, in which our Army has been the first to adopt a weapon new in kind and to have it ready, in sufficient numbers, for use in a crisis. That record is desperately significant to us now, for the same reactionary mentality is still strong in our defense councils."

Collins asserts that "it takes young men, or men with youth's progressive spirit, to win wars." Bolstering that contention he declares, "Napoleon was only 36 when he defeated the Austrians. Clive, Wolfe and Wellington were world-famous before 40. Washington was 41 when he took command of the Continental Army. In 1862 Grant was 40, Stuart 30, Sherman 42, Sheridan 31. Today, according to Major Wheeler-Nicholson, the average age of German generals is 45 while that of ours is nearer 60."

* * *

Under the present American Army system of automatic promotion on the basis of seniority rather than skill and leadership, the Congressman charges, "young officers who are eager for change and improvement offend the red-tape conservatives above them, and drop out, or are dropped as was General Billy Mitchell, prophetic post-war advocate of a united air service.

"The plodding, negative type of officer, too lethargic to risk initiative and content to wait for routine promotion, thus emerges into our Army leadership. So we now are drafting young men by the hundreds of thousands, and proposing the drafting of still younger men, to be sent into battle, if war comes, by officers who are not modern battle leaders and who are resistant to the modern methods that might minimize casualties and increase the chance of victory.

Aside from abolishing the moldy seniority system Collins proposes to revitalize our Army by having "a group of highly-paid non-partisan industrialists, scientists, and alert civilian executives continuously assigned, with plenty of authority, to study our Army's technical progress and keep the Army, the President, the Congress and the country informed about it.

"This way we might not be caught unprepared every time a war comes," he believes.

"To win a war against Germany this country must not be content with a military establishment only as good as Germany's. It must be infinitely superior. This must be our goal."

Big Baby Bonds

REPRESENTATIVE CRAWFORD of the House Banking Committee is our authority for stating that the sale of big baby bonds will not reach $750-million monthly, whereas the Treasury program called for a billion a month.

Mr. Crawford contended that if the Government really wanted the general public to put savings into defense bonds, it would ultimately be forced to adopt some form of the compulsory measures in use both in Britain and in Germany.

Meanwhile, Irving Berlin is said to be working on a new song to spur the Treasury selling drive for bonds and savings stamps. It will probably be the first time that the United States Treasury has used a song to sell its securities.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said the sale of defense securities is "going along very nicely."

Hogs for Britain

THOSE millions of slum-dwelling Americans who live on a few cents a day, and seldom if ever can indulge in a hearty breakfast of ham and eggs or a Sunday pork roast, might find it difficult to see the logic of some of the Government's aid-to-Britain measures.

Particularly those millions of indigents, characterized by President Roosevelt as the ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed one-third of the nation, might shake their heads in puzzlement over America's shipment of pork to England.

According to Columnist Paul Mallon the Agriculture Department is buying hogs from Canada at relatively high prices and "lending or leasing" — which means giving them to Great Britain. Canada meanwhile is *selling* for cash her hogs to England at prices lower than the United States is paying!

Mallon asserts that in the first four months of 1941 the United States bought 10,450 hogs from Canada, compared with 18 in the corresponding period of 1940.

The same day Mallon reported this in his syndicated column, a *Cleveland Plain Dealer* market story revealed that "hogs yesterday lost 15 cents of their recent advance."

So goes aid-to-Britain.

"ALL-OUT" for JUBILEE CLIMAX!

JUNE 29 IS GREAT DAY IN ROYAL OAK — AND JUNE 30 MARKS END OF FIRST CONTEST PERIOD AND 40,000 BONUS

Next Sunday — June 29 — brings the great Jubilee Day of Father Coughlin.

On that date the Priest of Royal Oak will observe the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood of the Catholic Church. It was in 1916 that he began his career as a leader of Christianity and Americanism.

Father Coughlin founded SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, and the great host of readers of this weekly are striving on that day to show concrete evidence of their appreciation.

Contestants in our "JUBILEE" circulation campaign are speeding up their efforts to flood our offices with an avalanche of subscriptions during the coming week. Each is striving to send in a minimum of 50 subscriptions between now and June 30.

There are two important reasons for this great spurt of activity during this week:

(1) The peak of the big drive will come on the day before and the day following Jubilee Day, June 29.

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Are you entered in the great Contest? Then you are on your way. But, if you are not yet entered, there is no longer reason or time for delay.

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You want to enter BEFORE the Jubilee Day of Father Coughlin, which is next Sunday.

That is why you MUST use the two coupons on the opposite page right today.

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Royal Oak • Michigan

Remember — the Contest is young. Your chance to win the First Grand Prize of $2,500.00; the Second Prize of $1,500.00; the Third Prize of $1,250.00 or any of the other 106 grand prizes is equal at this time to that of almost any other contestant.

AND — REMEMBER — ALL CONTESTANTS WHO FALL SHORT OF WINNING A GRAND PRIZE ARE REWARDED FOR THEIR EFFORTS BY RECEIVING A COMMISSION OF TEN PER CENT OF ALL BUSINESS THEY TURN IN.

So, you see, you CAN'T LOSE in this great campaign.

For Country, for Truth, for Father Coughlin — enter the contest now.

$225.00 In Special Prizes To Be Paid In A Few Days

Whether you are already a Contestant in our great "JUBILEE" Contest—or about to become one—you can win some mighty fine intermediate prizes between June 15 and the end of the first or "SUNRISE" Period, June 30.

QUICK SPECIAL CASH PRIZES WILL GO TO THOSE WHO SNAP INTO IT AND TURN IN THE MOST NEW BUSINESS BETWEEN THE ABOVE DATES!

Here's how it works out and — remember — every bit of business turned in by a Contestant will be a credit for final computation at the end of the Contest to see who wins the big cash awards.

$100.00—JUNE 15 TO JUNE 26—$100.00

The three Contestants who turn in the largest amounts of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY between June 15 and Midnight of Thursday, June 26, will be sent Prize Checks of $50.00, $30.00 and $20.00 respectively. EVERY DOLLAR TURNED IN DURING THE TWELVE DAYS BETWEEN JUNE 15 AND JUNE 26 COUNTS ON THE NEXT OFFER BELOW, AND ALL VOTES COUNT IN COMPUTING FOR THE GRAND PRIZES.

$125.00 — JUNE 15 TO JUNE 30 — $125.00

One Hundred Twenty-five dollars will touch the peak of these Special Prizes for quick action, and will go to the three Contestants who turn in the largest amounts of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY between June 15 and Midnight of Monday, June 30. These awards are $65.00, $35.00 and $25.00.

Remember that Midnight of Monday, June 30, marks the end of the First Period in which the largest Bonus Vote — 40,000 — is allowed on new subscriptions.

Why not strike out right now to win the top one of these three special awards? You can pull out $115.00 in quick prize-money by being first in both of these offers. Turn in the most new subscription money during the period from June 15 to June 26. (Win $50.00.) Then have the most new money turned in for the entire period from June 15 to June 30. (Win $65.00. Total, $115.00.)

Winners of these Special Prizes will be announced together with winners of Grand Prizes at the end of the Contest.

Get in line right now for these intermediate prizes. The quick cash will come in handy, and you will be piling up your final vote towards the big winning at the end. Let's go!

ONLY ONE BIG BONUS WEEK LEFT!

HERE ARE THE NAMES OF NEW CONTESTANTS

This week's list of contestants in no way shows a higher vote credit than merely the entrance credit of 5,000 Votes, the "Start-Off" subscription credit of 20,000 Votes and the Regular Vote Schedule credit. Subsequent printings of the names will show the vote credit more accurately.

This list is rushed into print in order that you may see whether or not one of your friends is in the Contest. If so, help him or her to win — and start to help right away.

It is safe to assume that YOUR city, town or community is NOT YET REPRESENTED on the list of contestants. What should this mean to you?

It should indicate unmistakably to you that YOU SHOULD ENTER AT ONCE — WHILE YOU HAVE YOUR HOME TERRITORY TO YOURSELF. There is $2,500.00 in cash waiting. Why not for you?

Next week we shall print more names. You can fill in right now the two coupons on this page, send them in and — next week —

YOUR NAME WILL BE ON THE LIST!

ARKANSAS

Mrs. Dorothy T. Neisius, North Little Rock 9,000

CALIFORNIA

Theresa Beckmann, W. Los Angeles 35,000
Philip O. LeSage, Los Angeles 35,000
Eva Study, Los Angeles 35,000

CONNECTICUT

Arthur Foley, Hamden 35,000

FLORIDA

Clarence A. Kunkler, W. Palm Beach 9,000

IDAHO

J. W. Klapprich, Cottonwood 35,000

ILLINOIS

Miss N. Barron, Chicago 33,000
Mrs. Geo. Chevalier, Chicago 35,000
Edw. M. Cody, Chicago 35,000
Peter Gleiter, Chicago 35,000
P. P. Horan, Chicago 35,000
Theo. Kremeyer, Rockford 35,000
C. A. Tammaer, Maywood 35,000

INDIANA

C. F. Hubbs, Tell City 35,000
Joseph Humig, Falmouth 9,000

IOWA

Jos. Dorweiler, West Bend 35,000

MASSACHUSETTS

Stephen Spillane, Brockton 35,000
Annette L. Trudeau, Brockton 35,000

MICHIGAN

Della Bonnard, Rogers City 9,000
Mrs. John Einhouse, Royal Oak 35,000
Sophia Geweniger, Detroit 35,000
Albert A. Stonert, St. Clair Shores 9,000

MINNESOTA

Mrs. Exner, St. Paul 35,000
Frank A. Kilian, Melrose 35,000
Mrs. Frank Klein, St. Bonifacius 9,000

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Miss Yvonne Boulanger, Manchester 35,000

NEW JERSEY

Wm. F. Hammel, Irvington 35,000
Mrs. L. Paul, Maplewood 35,000
Francis X. Riordan, Jersey City 35,000
Alexander J. A. Zavatsky, Passaic 35,000

NEW YORK

Mrs. Paula Brander, New York City 35,000
Elizabeth C. Donnelly, Binghamton 35,000
Anne M. Fanning, New York City 5,000
Edward A. Hoy, Woodside, L. I. 35,000
Clara F. Kleinhans, Rochester 35,000
John Lorram, New York City 35,000
Mrs. Denis Lyons, New York City 35,000
Frank McDonald, Hollis 35,000
John M. McGrath, Brooklyn 35,000
Vito P. Nebiosini, Corona 35,000
Mason H. Perry, Brooklyn 35,000
Stanley Slivonik, Syosset 9,000
Angela Talbot, Brooklyn 35,000
Mrs. Fred Williams, Wellsville 35,000

OHIO

Austin Corcoran, Youngstown 35,000
Wm. Curry, Cleveland Heights 35,000
Miss Helen Fedor, Cleveland 35,000
Ruth Gavigan, Cleveland 35,000
John Graham, Cleveland 35,000
E. Kane, Cleveland 35,000
Leo C. Mangetti, Defiance 35,000
Helen Rolinson, Cleveland 35,000
Carrie Schario, Canton 35,000
Art Scheidler, Elyria 35,000
Mrs. B. J. Van Dalen, Cleveland 35,000

PENNSYLVANIA

Anne Fleming, Philadelphia 35,000
Anna M. Ford, Philadelphia 35,000
John F. Morrison, Latrobe 35,000

WISCONSIN

Raymond Stephanie, Fond du Lac 35,000

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Any man or woman over 16 years of age, excepting employees or close relatives of employees of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine may become a contestant. The management reserves the right to reject objectionable nominations.

2. Any contestant may enter from the district in which he or she resides or from the district in which he or she is employed.

3. Contestants are not confined to their own district in which to obtain votes and subscriptions, but may take orders anywhere, and anyone may assist them. Contestants must make a cash report during each of the final two weeks of the contest.

4. Votes are not transferable from one active contestant to another active contestant. Contestants cannot withdraw in favor of other active contestants; nor can contestants give or transfer subscriptions to another contestant.

5. Votes will be issued on paid-in-advance subscriptions (new or renewal) for SOCIAL JUSTICE, including nomination coupons and free votes.

6. A NEW subscriber is one who was not taking SOCIAL JUSTICE by mail when the contest was announced. Votes are issued, subject to verification. Contestants who turn in old (or renewal) subscriptions marked "new" may forfeit votes received on such subscriptions.

7. No statement, assertion or promise, either written or verbal, made by any of the solicitors, agents, contestants or any other person, other than published in SOCIAL JUSTICE, will be recognized by the publishers or the contest management.

8. It is distinctly understood and agreed that all contestants will be responsible for all moneys collected, and that they will remit such amounts in full on schedule at frequent intervals, or on demand to the contest department.

9. Prizes are to be delivered to the winners as soon as the official judges announce the results of the contest. In case of a tie for any prizes the tying contestants will receive duplicate prizes or their equivalents.

10. The publishers reserve the right to place additional prizes on the list.

11. A cash commission of 10 per cent on all business done is guaranteed every participant. Cash commissions will be paid each candidate at the end of the Second Period and at the close of the contest. However, cash commissions paid will be charged against whatever grand prize the contestant may win, and must be liquidated or deducted from the final grand prize at the end. Contestants may not deduct commissions before sending in subscription money.

12. The contest opens at once and closes on August 26, 1941.

13. Any questions or controversies that may arise are to be settled by the Contest Manager, and his decision will be final and conclusive.

14. In case of typographical or other error, it is understood that neither the publisher nor the Contest management shall be held responsible, except for the necessary correction of same.

15. In accepting entrance, all candidates agree to abide by all the rules and conditions named; and to abide by the decisions of the judges as final.

A Neat Prize List

FIRST GRAND PRIZE	$2,500
Second Grand Prize	1,500
Third Grand Prize	1,250
Fourth Grand Prize	750
Fifth Grand Prize	650
Sixth Grand Prize	550
Seventh Grand Prize	400
Eighth Grand Prize	300
100 Additional Grand Prizes	1,000
27 Special Cash Prizes	1,100
TOTAL CASH PRIZES	$10,000

Schedule of Regular Votes

ON PREPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

Social Justice Magazine

Subscriptions	Votes
6 months ($1.50)	4,000
1 year ($3.00)	10,000
2 years ($6.00)	30,000

The above are Regular Votes and will maintain the same values on both new and renewed subscriptions throughout the Contest.

BONUS VOTES

On each NEW subscription (2 years or 1 year), the following bonuses will be allowed:

40,000 EXTRA Votes up to June 30.
30,000 EXTRA Votes from July 1 to July 28.
25,000 EXTRA Votes from July 29 to August 11.
20,000 EXTRA Votes from August 12 to August 26.

Extra or Bonus Votes are issued and credited only after conclusion of the Contest.

GET BUSY WITH THESE--NOW!

"START OFF" Subscription Coupon

(Good for 20,000 Votes)

Return this Coupon to the Contest Manager with your first yearly subscription payment ($3.00), either old or new, and you will receive 20,000 Votes, in addition to the Votes allowed on Regular Vote Schedule.

*Name of subscriber*_____

*Address*_____

*City or Town*_____

*State*_____

(Your own subscription or renewal will count.)

This Coupon accompanied by the Entry Blank and your first yearly subscription (your own or somebody else's) will start you in the great Contest with 25,000 Votes, plus the Regular Votes on the subscription as shown in the Regular Vote Schedule. Only one of these Coupons will be credited to a contestant.

ENTRY BLANK

(Good for 5,000 Votes)

_____, 1941

Contest Manager,
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Please enter my name as a Contestant in your "JUBILEE" Contest. I understand this Blank filled out and sent in will entitle me to 5,000 Votes and that my first yearly subscription, old or new, will entitle me to 20,000 Votes.

*My Name Is*_____

*My Address Is*_____

*City or Town*_____ *State*_____

ONLY ONE OF THESE COUPONS WILL BE CREDITED TO A CONTESTANT.

Gold and the Second World War

By Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin

THE ACCOMPANYING article is a reprint of one of Father Coughlin's last radio discourses, delivered April 21, 1940.

Although the truth of the charges made herein relative to the iniquitous Gold Reserve Act of 1934 was hotly disputed at the time, many critics — including some prominent bankers — now admit the Radio Priest was right.

Read how the United States — which means you taxpayers — financed Great Britain's war long before the Lease-Lend Act became law.

I

This fourth lecture will concern itself, chiefly, with the gold hoard buried at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and its relation to peace and war.

At the outset may I recall that, in the year 1934, all the commercial or financial gold held by private individuals in the United States was commandeered by the United States Government, the holders thereof being paid in paper money at the rate of $20.67 an ounce. That was the price of gold in 1934.

Following this recall of gold from American citizens and corporations, the Federal Government, by presidential edict, raised the price of gold to $35.00 an ounce.

As unromantic and innocent as these facts appear to be, they were the first in a series of subsequent events which, for all practical purposes, in 1934, wittingly or unwittingly, involved the United States financially in the war that began in 1939.

This is, I estimate, a serious statement which it will be my task to substantiate. Therefore, permit me, as a preface to my remarks, to recall for you that in November, 1918, the Central Powers and the Allies were both exhausted financially. A temporary Peace Treaty was signed at Versailles — a Peace Treaty more properly described as a forced armistice.

Following the signing of the so-called "Peace Treaty," the victors — Britain, France and the United States — began, as I see it, to prepare for the final chapter of the present economic war.

I discover evidences of these preparations in three policies: (1) The establishment of a World Court; (2) the setting up of a World Bank; and (3) the restoration of financial domination through the manipulation of gold.

This latter policy — the manipulation of gold with which this lecture concerns itself — did not get under way until 1934 when, by Act of Congress and by presidential edict, we Americans began purchasing foreign gold at $35.00 an ounce. Since 1934 we purchased approximately $14-billion worth of foreign gold at $35.00 an ounce — foreign gold which cost its producers no more than $20.67 an ounce. Fourteen billion dollars' worth of gold at $35.00 an ounce represents 400-million ounces. At $15.00-an-ounce profit, that represents a profit of $6-billion which we American taxpayers contributed to foreign nations — $6-billion of profit, most of which was gained by foreign nations already owing us $11-billion for the last war; $6-billion of profit, of which approximately $4 1/3-billion went into the treasuries of Great Britain and France.

That, as far as I know, was the greatest single contribution to a war chest in the history of the world!

And we American taxpayers made it — made it when we were least able to pay it; made it with 10-million persons unemployed; made it when we were paying our laborers less-than-living wages; made it with two-thirds of our families receiving an average of $69.00 a month upon which to live.

Indeed, the United States has been involved in the economic war since 1934 on a scale that baffles comprehension.

That seeming paradox — one stranger than fiction — explains, to my mind, how we have been in the 1939 war since 1934. The Gold Reserve Act of 1934 was responsible for what I consider the most astounding transaction in international finance since the beginning of civilization.

II

Meanwhile, there lies buried at Fort Knox, Kentucky, approximately $18,600,000,000 worth of gold — $14-billion of which was purchased from foreigners at $35.00 an ounce — representing $15.00 an ounce as a minimum profit.

What use is being made of that gold? It is not used efficiently to solve the problem of unemployment. It is not used efficiently to save the thousands of homes and farms confiscated while we languish in a depression. It is not used efficiently to solve our problem of distribution.

It was used, as I just pointed out, to insure profit for foreigners — $6-billion worth. It was used to guarantee the redemption of $18-billion worth of bonds, which I estimate were purchased by our bankers at 10 cents on the dollar — bonds which represented a debt which we incurred, in part, for having purchased $14-billion worth of gold for the profit of foreigners.

A more pertinent question of interest to you taxpayers — to you two-thirds of our families living on $69.00 a month income: What use did Great Britain make of the profits which your tax money contributed to her and other nations — Great Britain who produces more gold than any other political unit in the world?

In brief, the answer is this: Great Britain used part of her gold profits — which you American taxpayers contributed — to purchase stocks and bonds in the United States. She used the billions of dollars which you contributed to her, first, to purchase, at least in part, Federal bonds — the debt you owe the Federal Government; and, second, to purchase huge blocks of profit-making stocks in, at least, 92 corporations in this nation.

I have before me an *Associated Press Dispatch* from London, England, dated Monday, April 15, 1940, which verifies this statement. The British Government, according to this release, commandeered certain stocks and bonds held by individual English citizens and English corporations. Having commandeered these private holdings, the British Government is now prepared to use these American bonds and stocks, representing billions of dollars, to further Britain's interest in the economic war now in progress.

What bonds did the Government of Great Britain commandeer? Twenty-five definite issues of the United States industrial bonds.

What stocks did the British Government commandeer? Ninety-two stocks — American Car and Foundry, Armour Illinois, Baldwin Locomotive, Bethlehem Steel, Borden Company, Chrysler Corporation, General Electric, General Foods, Hanover Bank, Houdaille-Hershey, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, Kroger Grocery and Baking, New York Central, Packard Motor Car, Philip Morris, United States Rubber, United States Steel. These are only some of them. (The entire list appears in *Social Justice*, April 29, 1940.)

Thus, Great Britain, probably the largest manipulator in Wall Street today, used her billions of dollars of profit gained in gold manipulation to secure a hold on American industry, on American labor, on American transportation, on American life.

In 1933, when patriotic citizens were advocating a revaluation of gold for the benefit of Americans — to liquidate unemployment, to speed up industry, to save homes and farms — they did not think that international manipulators of gold would take advantage of this revaluation for the benefit of Great Britain and other foreigners for war purposes.

The *Associated Press Dispatch* of April 15, 1940, from London, England, to which I referred, reads in part as follows:

"The British Government today ordered holders of 92 United States stocks and 25 bonds to sell them to the Treasury in a new move to increase the supply of dollars with which to buy United States planes and other war materials.

"The new order required British holders to transfer their stocks to the Bank of England immediately, payment to be made in pounds sterling at the official rate of exchange, $4.035 to the pound." ($4.03)

"This move greatly increases the holdings of the British Government on Wall Street, where the Bank of England probably is the largest single operator."

So the Bank of England is probably the largest single operator in Wall Street — a statement released from London, England, and censored!

As a result, primarily, of our gold-buying policy, Great Britain holds billions of dollars' worth of stock in our industries which pay handsome profits to the stockholders and, in many instances, pay less-than-living wages to our laborers — laborers who are now working at these low wages for a foreign government which has, practically speaking, repudiated its billions of dollars of debts owed to us. More than that, every taxpayer in America who has contributed to the purchase of gold has indirectly contributed to the war chests of the belligerents.

Let it be observed that our gold-buying policy is just as active today as at any time in the past six years. The Department of Commerce at Washington, on April 13, 1940, issued a statement to the effect that, for the month of March alone, we Ameri-

(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued from Page 12)

case imported nearly $1/3-billion ($328,769,000) worth of British gold. *(Associated Press Dispatch,* April 13, 1940.)

The same Government Department also indicated that foreign nations have almost $1 1/3-billion worth of gold in the vaults of the New York Federal Reserve Bank ready either to sell to our Government at $35.00 per ounce or to be used directly in the purchase of war material — $1 1/3-billion over and above the billions of dollars of gold already sold to our Government. This will represent approximately another one-half billion dollars' profit for foreign nations — money which we taxpayers will contribute towards their war chests within the next few months.

All this tends to substantiate the truth of the paradoxical statement that we have been in the war financially since 1934; that we are in the war financially in 1940.

III

One would think that, should Great Britain and the other belligerents spend in America the profits made through gold manipulation, our nation would profit thereby. In *The Detroit Free Press* of April 4, 1940, we read the following:

"Are you aware . . . that we imported enough foreign gold last year to provide foreigners with a dollar for every dollar's worth of American goods they bought?"

In other words, we Americans paid, through the process of taxation, for everything the foreigners purchased, thereby making no profit on those purchases.

One would think that the billions of dollars which we taxpayers contributed to foreign belligerents, as a result of gold purchases, would benefit our export trade. On the contrary, some observers think it threatened to destroy it. In the *Congressional Record* for March 26, 1940, page 5327, inserted by Representative Andresen of Minnesota, we read the following statement:

"Another important foreign manipulation which automatically shuts off exports from this country is the prevailing depreciation of foreign currencies. Our dollar has become high priced in foreign exchange. We now hold three-fourths of the world's supply of gold, and foreign nations must secure dollar exchange to pay for war materials purchased in this country. Therefore, they must sell more of their competitive products in our domestic market in order to secure the necessary dollar exchange. To accomplish this end, they have lowered the value of their money, which means that our dollar is worth from 13 to 66 per cent more in the various foreign countries of the world. The final result of this clever manipulation will bring a flood of cheap foreign goods into our own market and a serious curtailment in our exports of American products."

Now the *Congressional Record* which I have just read indicates that foreigners, including Great Britain and France, lowered their national currency, thereby inviting Americans, who use a higher valued dollar, to purchase abroad. The astonishing fact associated with this statement is that we Americans used $2-billion of our "gold profits," through the agency of a Stabilization Fund, to hold British and French currencies at a steady low level — at a level detrimental to the American farmers, the American laborers, the American manufacturers and the American taxpayers.

I might also add that the present Administration at Washington entered into trade negotiations on a philosophy of a "most-favored-nation" policy. These negotiations included Great Britain and France but excluded Germany. And these trade negotiations operated for the benefit of foreigners — excluding Germans — and not for the benefit of Americans. To corroborate that statement, let me read from the *Congressional Record* of March 26, 1940, page 5326 — Representative Andresen again speaking:

"Of course, every foreign producer knows that the United States provides the best market in the world and therefore all foreign producers are clamoring to dump their cheaply produced products upon our doorsteps. The reduction in the tariff duties made by the President to any foreign country in a trade agreement immediately brought our 'most-favored-nation' policy into operation, and every nation in the word except Germany was given the full benefit of all reductions in our tariff duties without giving any concession to us in return. To illustrate: When the duty in the Canadian agreement on dressed poultry was cut 4 cents a pound, and on eggs reduced 5 cents a dozen, Japan, Russia, and Italy, as well as all other countries except Germany, received the same concessions as were given to Canada in the treaty. Twenty-two trade agreements have thus far been negotiated by the President. As a concession to foreign producers, our country has lowered or reduced tariff duties on approximately 1,100 competitive products.

"Our short-sighted foreign-trade policies have hurt American producers in many respects. The much-heralded neutrality law forced through Congress in the special session last November has brought the United States closer to the European war than most people realize. Instead of opening up a strong foreign market for American farm products, as promised by Administration advocates, these exports have diminished to a vanishing point, and the United States has become the military arsenal for belligerent and other nations in the world."

In the first World War we made profits from having engaged in the blood business. In this second world war these profits will not be forthcoming until the billions of dollars already contributed by you taxpayers to the Allies will have been regained; until the losses sustained by low cost imports will have been wiped out; and until exports will increase far beyond their present level. On page 5327 of the *Congressional Record* of March 26, 1940, according to Mr. Andresen, we read: "Secretary Wallace predicts a decrease in our exports of farm commodities . . ." These words offer us little consolation, particularly as long as our present gold purchase policy is in operation — a policy that enables Britain — the largest gold producer in the world — to sell us gold at a profit of at least $15.00 an ounce; a profit sufficient to pay for all her imports.

Meanwhile Britain holds American dollars which buy at least 16 per cent more than their equivalent British dollars.

From the statements which I have cited today, it is patent that there is a problem of international finance operated by international financiers — and not for the full benefit of Americans.

Again I reassert that, since the passage of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 which nationalized our gold; which agreed to purchase foreign gold produced at no more than $20.67 an ounce for $35.00; which enabled the profits garnered by the foreigners — particularly Great Britain and France, already profiting approximately $4 1/3-billion on the transaction — to secure considerable ownership in American industries and to purchase American goods with the profits thereof, all at the expense of the American taxpayers, and in a period of depression — again I reassert that since the passage of this Act and the adoption of this policy, wittingly or unwittingly, we have been in this economic war since 1934, playing the role of its chief financiers.

We have been in it to the extent of billions of dollars of profits to Great Britain and France — billions of dollars prepaid for their conduct of the war.

And add to this the fact that, through our preferred tariff policies and our Stabilization Fund — which admittedly was used to support the French franc and the English pound sterling — we have been sustaining a trade policy which operated for the benefit of Great Britain and France and excluded participation on the part of Germany.

From time to time individuals speculated upon the possibility of our taking over Bermuda, British West Indies, St. Pierre and Miquelon — island possessions of Great Britain and France adjacent to our continent — in payment of the debts these Empires owe us. As yet, no one has speculated on our taking over the stocks and bonds now commandeered from private English citizens by the British Government — stocks and bonds enabling Great Britain to become the largest manipulator, probably, in Wall Street, and one of the largest holders and owners of American industry.

In my opinion, the gold-purchasing policy should be abolished immediately. I base my opinion upon the major detrimental effects already indicated in this lecture.

In my opinion, the Stabilization Fund, used to sustain, in part, the low-priced British pound and the French franc, should be canceled forthwith. Quoting from the *Minority Report on the Gold Reserve Act of 1934,* page 199, we read the following:

"We believe that such power" (the Stabilization Fund) "placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury over a $2-billion fund places autocratic and dictatorial power in the hands of one man over directly the control of the value of money and credit and indirectly over prices. In short, it places the economic destiny of the American people in the hands of one man."

The Gold Reserve Act and the Stabilization Fund resulting from it were enacted into law, so it was advertised by the Administration at Washington, "to meet a national and international emergency," as we read on page 200 of the *Minority Report on the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.* It has not, in my opinion, met a national emergency. It has co-operated, wittingly or unwittingly, to meet an international emergency, which might be interpreted as making a prepayment by Americans for the world war of 1940.

Therefore, the question is not "Will America become involved in the present world war despite our Neutrality Act — a Neutrality Act which did not take into consideration the great contraband of money, as represented in profits through gold-purchasing and the use of the Stabilization Fund?" That question was settled in 1934 when, through the passage of the Gold Reserve Act and the institution of the Stabilization Fund, we factually became participants in the economic war now raging in Europe and threatening to spread to the Orient. Already we are involved financially.

The question is: "How can we Americans counteract this unfortunate involvement?"

Comment

Wild Bill Donovan

IN THE space of one year Colonel William J. Donovan, wartime commander of the "Fighting Sixty-Ninth," has done the neatest political about-face since Stalin deserted England and France and signed up with the Nazis.

In *Forum Magazine* (May, 1940), Colonel Donovan wrote a classic article espousing isolationism. Point by point he explained why America should keep out of the European war, stating that even in the event of a German victory we would be in no danger of an invasion.

Recently in Chicago the same man made a speech before the Council of Foreign Relations, in which almost every detail was the exact reverse of the opinions he voiced 12 months previous.

This time he urged the United States to intervene in the world conflict, advocated the convoying of ships to Britain and ended with the note, "If it is to our advantage to declare war, we should declare war."

In his magazine article Donovan declared the United States was practically self-sustaining and that the "price of a single battleship" would be enough to pay for adequate reserve stocks of the raw materials we lacked.

In his speech he painted a black picture of the Nazi threat to American trade and flatly contradicted his former arguments by stating that Hitler, if not stopped, would harm "American farmers, American exporters and all American business and industry."

Colonel Donovan's sudden change of heart cannot be ascribed to the overwhelming Nazi victories of the last 12 months because in his former arguments for non-intervention he was quite ready to admit the possibility of the downfall of the British Empire.

The transformation is due to another reason—a reason which is worthy of examination since it is the principal motivation of many of the country's other warmongers.

A year ago when Donovan was against war he had fallen out of the limelight gained as a World War hero and Assistant United States Attorney General into the relative obscurity of a breadwinning lawyer.

Then, all at once, he became President Roosevelt's roving *agent provocateur*. Last March he returned from a 3-month tour of the Balkans and Africa in a hail of headlines.

Once again he was back in the public eye. After the recent *coup d'etat* in Yugoslavia, he was saluted by several newspapers as the author of the plot and the man most responsible for the present Balkan war.

Donovan knew that he owed the sudden upswing of his fortunes entirely to President Roosevelt. In return for the favor he has begun to sing Roosevelt's song of war and intervention

The Administration offered the same opportunity to another prominent American hero, who was also a Colonel and an isolationist—Charles Lindbergh.

According to the *Saturday Evening Post*, Lindbergh was promised an important post in the Government if he would only cease his anti-war talk and go along with the New Deal.

Lindbergh refused. Unlike Donovan he was unwilling to trade his ideas and beliefs for public office.

Without doubt Colonel Donovan will shortly give utterance to more speeches on the model of his recent war-minded Chicago address. As they listen to them, Americans would do well to remember his magazine article entitled, "Keep your head, America," published only one year ago.

We print a few excerpts from Donovan's essay so that citizens will better be able to judge the sincerity of the Colonel's present and future words.

Colonel Donovan wrote in May, 1940: Britain and France's "own bungling following the last World War was largely responsible for the dangerous position in which they find themselves now. Essentially they are fighting not for democracy but for survival as great powers.

". . . Great Britain is fighting against the very force in Germany which she was once glad to tolerate and even to encourage, as an instrumentality for securing her ever vital policy of European 'balance of power.'

"As to the immediate thrust of a victorious Germany—it should be borne in mind that modern wars exhaust almost equally victor and vanquished.

"Against a well-prepared and alert defense by us, experts say that, even with the destruction of the British navy by Germany, neither Hitler nor any conceivable combination of powers could successfully land an army in either North or South America."

Donovan then went to great efforts to prove that we needn't go to war for reasons of trade or foreign investment, warning that our involvement would probably result in dictatorship at home and financial chaos.

"America's vital interests," he concluded, "lie in the Western Hemisphere. It is Europe's job to quench the conflagration which Europe itself has started . . .

"I cannot imagine a more foolish state of mind for our Government or any of its citizens than the thought of putting out Europe's fire by jumping into the middle of it."

That was a year ago. Now Colonel Donovan not only wants America to jump into the fire in Europe but also in Asia, Africa and anywhere else his chief desires to implant his four freedoms.

For a front seat in the Roosevelt war wagon, Colonel Donovan has publicly called himself a liar.

Bill Cunningham and A Suppressed Story

THERE aren't many syndicate columnists left nowadays who aren't thumping the old war drums and offering to sacrifice your life for the defense of Great Britain.

But Bill Cunningham of the *Boston Herald*, who recently graduated from cauliflower chronicling to heavy-duty think-columning, is one of the few who apparently believe the United States of America is still an independent nation — independent of Great Britain and her wars.

Although Bill is a recent addition to the carriage trade journalists and does not appoint himself an expert on affairs governmental, his statements and opinions deserve attention, for his background of sports writing is no more remote from current events than some of his brethren columnists who purport to know all, see all and tell all about everything.

Bill thinks the American press is holding out on the American people.

"Just, for instance," he says, "there must be 50 managing editors and 500 reporters along this Atlantic seaboard who're deliberately leaving untouched a serious story of mammoth proportions and national concern. If I wrote it here, and I'd like to, it would put me and this newspaper on every front page and every radio mike in the civilized world, and would bring every American citizen, every Briton, German, Italian, all the Orient and even that fantastic Pathan who's trying to organize the Arabs, up in his chair, or whatever, as if somebody had suddenly set fire to his shirt tail.

"I'm not writing it for the good and sufficient reason that if all those guys are leaving it alone, a lot of 'em have known it longer than I have, there must be somebody or something mighty big stopping it somewhere. This means, gentlemen, that complete freedom of the press is blacked out in at least a part of this nation. Even if it's voluntary censorship automatically assumed for the good of the cause, it's still censorship. Americans, constitutionally guaranteed a free discussion of all facts, aren't getting this shipment to discuss and we aren't at war with anybody, or are we?"

Reuther Deferred

WALTER P. REUTHER, Moscow-trained labor leader heading the U.A.W.-C.I.O. in General Motors, has been deferred from Army service because his wife who works for him would become a dependent.

This is a sign of the times, particularly when we know of many young married draftees whose wives are even more dependent upon their support than is Mrs. Reuther. She has proven that she can earn her livelihood through secretarial occupation.

The *Detroit Free Press* carried the following article dated May 29th:

"Walter P. Reuther, director of the General Motors department of the U.A.W.-C.I.O., was placed in Class III-A, Wednesday, by his draft appeal board.

"Deferment was given Reuther because his wife May is dependent on him.

"Reuther originally was placed in Class I-A by Board 31, but an appeal was made by Philip Murray, C.I.O. president, and R. J. Thomas, U.A.W. international president, on the ground that Reuther was a necessary man.

"Mrs. Reuther has been employed as her husband's confidential secretary, and, had he been drafted, she would have been without a job and unable to support herself, the board said."

Comment

Our Foreign Trade Worth a War?

AMONG the interventionists are those who admit that Germany does not constitute an invasion threat to the United States; but they base their argument for intervention on the premise that a victorious Hitler would "ruin the United States economically" by grabbing our foreign trade, particularly that with South America.

One of the soundest analyses of this charge was that of Senator Robert H. Taft of Ohio in the debate preceding enactment of the *Lease-Lend Law*.

"What is the South American trade about which we are so tremendously concerned?" the Ohio Senator asked. "Our total exports to the entire world in the two years before the war amounted to about $3-billion, or 5 per cent of our entire trade."

Of that amount, he continued, only $300-million went to South America.

"That represents one-tenth of our total exports, or one-half of one per cent of our production.

"Of course, we would not lose all that trade. We must buy most of the Brazilian coffee crop, or it cannot be sold. We have a dominating position in Colombia and Venezuela, and we can maintain it. Of the total foreign trade of $3-billion, $800-million is with North America. There seems no reason why it should decrease, whether Hitler wins or not.

"Half a billion dollars of that trade is with Asia. No matter how unfriendly Japan may be, she is most anxious to trade with us. Even if Japan should take the Dutch East Indies, what possible market could she find outside the United States for the rubber produced in the Dutch East Indies?

"Our trade with Europe undoubtedly would be much decreased, but no matter how much Germany may seek to dominate world trade, there is no logical argument for maintaining that the American foreign trade can be cut off more than $1-billion, or from $3-billion to $2-billion a year.

"Even that we should not lose entirely because most of the things we might cease to import could and would be made in this country, perhaps at slightly greater expense, but providing jobs for those who have to leave the export industries.

"Frankly, I do not think the American people, calmly considering the alternatives, will deliberately go to war over the question of foreign trade.

"The whole idea of making war on a country which has not attacked us, because some day that country may be a successful competitor for foreign trade, is completely alien to the point of view of the American people.

"I do not contend that Germany victory would make no difference to the United States; but I do contend that it would make less difference than a world war of which no man can see the end."

Pilots Back Lindy

MORE than sixty out of a hundred-odd pilots and other employes at LaGuardia airfield, questioned by reporters of the *New York Sun*, expressed support of the stand taken by Charles A. Lindbergh, both as to the resignation of his commission in the Army Air Reserve and as to his attitude on national defense.

"Six out of ten of those questioned answered affirmatively when asked if they approved Lindbergh's stand," the *Sun* reports.

"All questioned said they hoped Britain would win the war. Those who opposed Lindbergh's stand were almost unanimous in advocating all possible aid to Britain as rapidly as possible and in whatever manner is necessary.

"Two pilots, who refused to allow their names to be used and who said they represented a group of 'several dozen pilots,' announced that they had sent an encouraging telegram to Lindbergh.

"The telegram, according to the anonymous signators, read as follows:

"'There are many airline pilots that have the same reaction as you do and are in sympathy with your ideas. How can we back you up? We would go so far as *forming a "Copperheads Club."*'

"Many pilots refused to discuss the matter at all, even when it was promised that their names would not be used. Some said that it might be worth their jobs to venture opinions on 'such controversial issue.' Others expressed specific fears as to what the 'brass hats who are running things' might do to discover their names, even if reporters agreed not to reveal them . . .

"Many of the pilots said they had little personal liking for Lindbergh but that 'he knows his business; he knows what keeps the sky-hooks on a plane.'"

The pilots are the ones whom the warmongers expect to fight the war.

The group of pilots, whose opinions are surveyed in the above article, will engage actively in combat believing that the country's war-mongering counsellors are wrong.

Replies Shut Out

SENATORS Claude Pepper of Florida and Joe Guffey of Pennsylvania, two of the Administration's star war rooters, have developed a neat rhetorical *technique* for delivering jingoistic harangues in the Senate.

It's a variation of the old "hit-and-run" system, and it is very annoying to Senators who would like to pin the Messrs. Pepper and Guffey down to facts and logic, of which they often are so careless.

Particularly irritated one recent day was Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, who took note of the trick as follows:

"I am always interested in the vehement oratorical style of the Senator from Florida, as well as the less vehement style of those orations which are prepared by others to be read by the Senator from Pennsylvania, because they have one great characteristic in common — they always ask questions, challenging anyone on this floor or elsewhere to rise and answer them, and *then they both uniformly refuse to allow an answer to the questions prepared in their manuscripts!*"

Dishonest Criticism

REAL Americans quite naturally resent the unfair and dishonest smearing of popular heroes like young Charles A. Lindbergh by self-constituted "Anti-Nazi" committees.

Colonel Lindbergh is not a "Nazi."

In his speeches and his articles he has plainly said that he *prefers* to see Britain win; but he gives it as his honest opinion that the future of the world would be brighter if neither side in this economic-power war wins at the cost of annihilation for the other.

He said also that his own personal investigation had showed him that Germany's military equipment and preparation for war far outweighed that of Britain, plus any immediate help that the United States can give the empire. His article in *Collier's* said that he fervently hoped he could be proven wrong; and asked if some conceivable British-U.S.A. combination can "lick" Germany at this time, how was it to be done, with what, and who would do it?

What's so "pro-Nazi" about that?

To date, not one of Lindbergh's many critics have answered his question! Instead, all of them, including the President of the United States, jumped all over the outspoken young American — as if he had said that he *hoped* Germany would win, or that he hoped England would lose.

The American people are not completely dumb. Between Colonel Lindbergh's outspoken honesty and the dishonesty of his detractors, they have rallied to Lindy!

"Copperhead," "traitor" and "Vallandigham were unfortunate epithets to apply to Charlie Lindbergh at this crisis in America's situation. Regretful as his critics may be that they were ever used, none have apologized.

Only yesterday, in a manner of speaking, Col. Lindbergh was reportedly President Roosevelt's choice for Air Secretary in the New Deal's third term Cabinet. Now, because he is an honest orator "talking turkey" to honest American people, the young man becomes a "Vallandigham!"

That word, it may be well, may prove the making of Lindbergh.

Campaign Oratory

EVERYONE who reads the newspapers is familiar with Wendell Willkie's astounding admission that some of the things he told the American public last Fall were just "campaign oratory."

Now, Colonel William Donovan, the Administration's galloping jingoist, unwittingly infers that some of Mr. Roosevelt's promises may have been of the same stripe.

In a debate with President Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago, Col. Donovan said that America must aid England, even at the risk of war, and that Mr. Roosevelt's campaign pledge to keep the nation out of foreign wars must not stand in the way.

The issue, Col. Donovan said, "*should not be confused by what was said in a political campaign six months ago!*"

Thus does the Colonel blandly dismiss the solemn pledge on which Mr. Roosevelt rode to a third term victory.

Letters

SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.

Father Coughlin's Work Fruitful

TO THE EDITOR:

The work of Father Coughlin can not be praised too highly.

It takes great courage, in his position, to stand for truth and justice. It takes great energy and spirit of never-give-up, to do the necessary research. He will be a brilliant directing force, long after his scoffers have been forgotten.

His voice may be smothered but not his principles. They live on, because they are eternal. *"Truth crushed to earth will surely rise again."*

I hope the magazine he founded will have a continuous existence, but whether it does or not, the seed has been sown, and all has not fallen on barren soil; and that fallen on good soil, will in good time, bring forth the fruit, he would so have liked to gathered here and now.

There are symptoms that his teaching is making more difficult the war programs. Whether now or distant future, his work will be crowned with success.

East Granby, Conn. — **H.W.R.**

Democracy in Madison Square

TO THE EDITOR:

On May 23, I went to Madison Square Garden to hear the talks of Mr. Chas. Lindbergh and Senator Wheeler. I arrived early and had to wait outside for some time. I purchased a SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine from a fine young boy, and immediately a man stuck a small pamphlet into my face, saying, "Try this — 10c." On the cover of the pamphlet, I read, *"Democracy Over the World."*

In a short while I heard a commotion on the outskirts of the crowd, and looking over I saw the SOCIAL JUSTICE salesboy standing motionless and heard the little *"Democracy Over the World"* salesman, his face ugly and distorted, shout at the boy, "You ought to be glad you're allowed to sell that paper at all!"

Your young man went about his work, undaunted by this attack, calling, "Buy your SOCIAL JUSTICE. Keep cool with SOCIAL JUSTICE."

Everyone in the crowd had a smile for him and many bought SOCIAL JUSTICE. Evidently the crowd felt as I did about *"Democracy Over the World."*

— **American Bystander.**
New York City.

Americans All

TO THE EDITOR:

I am just an old timer. I am in my 80th year and I have not far to go to meet my Creator.

I have lived in a democracy all my life. My parents landed here in 1852 and made this their home. Every drop of blood in my veins is German blood, but *I am an American.* I am a Catholic and I thank God and my parents for it.

All my life I have been among the English and the Irish, the German, the French and others who arrived here and made this their home.

We are all Americans.

We were all blessed with the great motto stamped in our country's coin, *"In God We Trust"* and most of our people held this motto most sacred.

Since the World War and the present European war, propaganda has upset common sense and reason. Hypocrisy is substituting democracy. God's laws are being set aside and the devil has a free hand.

May God have mercy on us and keep us out of war! I am sorry to say that even our own Catholic brothers and sisters have their brains filled with poison gas of hatred against the Germans. I forgave them. Hatred is against the principle of religion.

We must watch our step and not let our minds be poisoned by the propaganda of hatred, if we do we will be destroying our Christian principles.

When I think of our Catholic population, which is only one-fifth of our great Democracy, and we are sacrificing our small income to give our children a Christian education, and also paying our share of public taxes for public education which we do not use, I think we should be given credit for it.

Some day this old world will have to give an account of itself.

Jacksonville, Ill. — **A.W.B.**

First Duty of Congress Should Be to Americans

TO THE EDITOR:

America is being propagandized about the loss of our foreign trade and the lowering of our standard of living should Great Britain lose this war.

All our trade in the last twenty years has been at the expense of our people. We sold the British our energy and goods, for our American dollars, because we bought their worthless bonds. They got our energy, goods and money, too. Is that the kind of trade we are losing? There was no Hitler, when all this was transpiring.

Are they trying to create a boogey-man? One to hide their failures and to carry on an imperialistic design?

Are they preparing the American people for a lower standard of living, which they told us for years we must be prepared to meet?

How can we sell automobiles, airplanes, radios, pianos, etc., to nations whose earning power is a dollar a day; and an impoverished Europe?

How can we trade with South America and Canada, which are agricultural nations, unless we place our farmers on a dole, in order to create dollar exchange?

Mind you, we must first have them sign a pauper's oath. Did we ask England to do that? They are buying with our dollars.

Let us think and legislate for the Americans.

For more than 50 years Great Britain has been our strongest and most cut-throat competitor, because she has enslaved and exploited the Africans, the Chinese and Indians.

Russia took a revolutionary course to free itself from the international chain of bondage by breaking one of the links, but so far they have endured far greater hardships, thinking anything could be better.

Great Britain controls the seas with her navy and merchant marine. Great Britain is the transportation system, on the high seas. A God-given highway for everyone's use to carry on commerce unmolested, but which Great Britain challenges everyone to use, against her will, even the United States.

By her virtual monopoly, her merchant marine, she collects a revenue on the largest portion of goods shipped, as it is carried in her bottoms. It employs her people building, repairing and manning ships and all industries incidental thereto; it also employs large executive and clerical forces to carry out the detail.

Because Great Britain handles the freight, she became the largest and most powerful in insurance, foreign exchange and banking. This is another way of receiving currency for manipulation purposes.

Great Britain through her large investments throughout the world has forced her politics upon a helpless people and demanded invaluable franchises, sometimes at the point of a gun, which eliminated the United States and other nations from this field. England loans other nations money, which she borrows from us, and then pits one against the other. France is a good example.

It appears that Great Britain was instrumental in having our *Reciprocal Trade Act; Gold Devaluation, Gold Buying* and $2-billion Stabilization Fund enacted, because it has redounded to her benefit and to the disadvantage of the United States.

We curtailed and destroyed. We purchased gold at a profit to the sellers of $14.33 an ounce when Europe was aflame; with a $2-billion Stabilization Fund supported a defunct pound. Directly and indirectly, we have financed England's war preparations and war.

By triangular exchange she buys from agricultural nations of Europe and South America, and exchanges her commodities to them and rediverts these commodities to the richest market in the world, America. We buy cattle and pork from Canada (a Dominion of Great Britain) for cash, and then give our beef and pork to Great Britain under Lend-Lease. We give her our steel, and then let a $900,000 steel contract to a Canadian Steel Company. What chicanery!

We create an Export and Import Bank and loan money to South America, and England sells South America and receives our dollars.

In the last seven years our foreign trade was wrested from the workers of America, because our large monopolies built huge factories in Europe, and by devaluation these subsidiaries and Europe can purchase our raw material and semi-finished product 41 per cent cheaper and process it with cheap labor and overhead, depriving our workers of work and our manufacturers without foreign subsidiaries of an export market. They not only captured our export market, but our domestic market along the sea-coast, now they want to build a St. Lawrence Waterway under the guise of defense, so they can capture our interior market as well.

Let us stop making subsidies to foreign governments and giving away the productive energy of our people and there will be no need to fear slave labor of England, Russia, China, Japan or Germany. We never feared it before.

— **An Exploited American.**
Milwaukee, Wis.

Let Us Remember

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to raise my voice in behalf of two noble Senators from the midwest who have the courage to stand out against this mad rush to save the world for Wall Street, but who have not received the publicity they deserve because of a propaganda press.

I refer to Hon. Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, and Hon. William J. Bulow of South Dakota. Both of these great men have assured me in letters that they will do everything they can to keep us out of the blood bath.

Let us get behind these men and others like them and work for peace.

Let us also remember those who worked against peace, so that when we have another free election we can give them their "just reward."

Marshall, Minn. — **R.A.**

Letters

Defends Senator Phelps

TO THE EDITOR:

Senator Phelps Phelps, who represents my Senatorial District in New York Legislature, has just informed me that an article appeared in SOCIAL JUSTICE relative to a bill which he recently introduced in the legislature but which he permitted to lapse in committee. As I understand it, this bill was fashioned after the New Jersey law. He tells me that as a result of the article in SOCIAL JUSTICE some our good friends on the lower West Side of Manhattan have become angry at him.

Senator Phelps is a non-Catholic but during the past twelve years, he assisted with the *School Bus Transportation Bill* and he worked for the extension of health, welfare and education facilities to the children of the parochial schools of this state. He has never failed us in any matter of legislative action in which we were interested as Catholic laymen and patriotic Americans.

Within the past week I personally, while at the Capitol, saw his zeal in behalf of a resolution which he introduced to memorialize Congress to extend the same assistance with food, medicines and other necessaries to the people of Ireland, as other people receive.

May I assure you that Senator Phelps would never do anything which he felt was detrimental to the Church or Catholics and I hope, in the light of what I have said in this letter, that you will bring this message to your readers so that Senator Phelps will not be caused to suffer at the hands of people in whom he has always been sincerely interested.

New York City. —T.J.M.

Seas Are Britain's

TO THE EDITOR:

I am an importer of phonograph records and, up to now, have traded in twenty-odd countries. Of course, the war cramped my style and I find myself limited to trade with a few neutrals, Britain and Japan.

I want to know by what right British agencies intercept mails between neutrals and the United States; open, examine, reseal and forward them at their pleasure.

Certainly this is high-handed interference with "freedom of the seas," and if Washington had the proper regard for it, it would crack down on the British as on anyone else who violates it.

As it is, the only "freedom of the seas" there is seems to be on British sufferance and that, to my way of thinking, is intolerable.

I have tried to get this story, and the fact of a letter I have from a United States consul to the effect that trade with the country to which he was delegated was impossible because of the "British blockade," before a number of New York papers, but all of it was suppressed.

—Agnostic Reader.

Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Clear-eyed Faith

TO THE EDITOR:

A certain New York City newspaper has been conducting a "battle page," permitting both the *"America First Committee"* and the *"Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies"* to present their respective views. Very noticeable is the fact that the latter has resorted to mud-slinging, to beclouding vital issues relative to the nation's true welfare.

This is so reminiscent of many columnists, professors, royal refugees and Anglophiles, who today are busy dinning war and more war into our ears.

One may well congratulate the people for refusing to be propagandized. Not so, however, for their wishful thinking and lack of co-ordinated action toward peace.

Plainly, the people are, nevertheless, becoming tired of being the victims of rabble-rousers, tired of this war hysteria and its resultant let-down of free speech. They are weary of being branded "Nazis" for believing in peace through defense, in knowing that true glory comes from wars prevented, not fought.

To listen to the war-seekers is to know how right, how noble are those who seek to save America by the one manner possible—through peace.

Many hearts are satiated with the preachings of fear. This nation is not a little island surrounded by enemies.

It is indeed high time that a sovereign people become really intelligent, took stock, saw the light of truth and God-given wisdom. A renewed and ever-glowing faith in God and America shall be our invisible standard. Such is the answer to those who seek to 'save' our country by destroying it forever.

College Point, N. Y. —M.J.K.

Bankrupt Peril

TO THE EDITOR:

We must remember that Hitler is not the ruling power in Germany, any more than Churchill is in England, or Roosevelt in the United States. All our railing against Hitler is really against Germany, but we use Hitler as a scapegoat.

England did the same with Napoleon and the Kaiser. We said, "Me, too."

Germany knows her real enemy. She knows there would be no war, if we did not advise Poland to commit suicide. We are loud in denouncing Hitler for not keeping his word. How about ours?

We promised help to every European country, and gave help to none, except England.

Jugoslavia made a treaty that would save her life, but we advised her to fight and we would help her. We betrayed her.

Germany need not come here to destroy us. She decided to have us destroy ourselves, by delaying the execution of England, knowing that we would spend money like a drunken sailor, for England.

When Germany considers the time opportune, she will finish England, and we will have no place to fight. The munition factories will shut down overnight, throwing 50-million out of work.

When a firm cannot pay its overhead, it is bankrupt. We have not paid our national overhead for twelve years and never again can do it.

When everyone is out of work, the Government cannot feed them. Hunger will produce a revolution. We will get Communism, and will "take it" like Russia. Thus, Germany will accomplish her aims without the loss of a soldier.

Mound, Minn. —E.A.M.

Challenging the 'Experts'

TO THE EDITOR:

In the June 2 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE there was a letter from a student in Dodgeville, Wisconsin. I should like to address this letter to him.

I can appreciate your letter in the June 2 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE principally because I have just experienced a year in a history class. When I objected to a statement, the answer from the teacher's desk and from some of the students was something like: "Now, Mary, the historian should surely know what he is talking about; after all he is the *expert*."

I agree that historians should know what they are talking about, but do they?

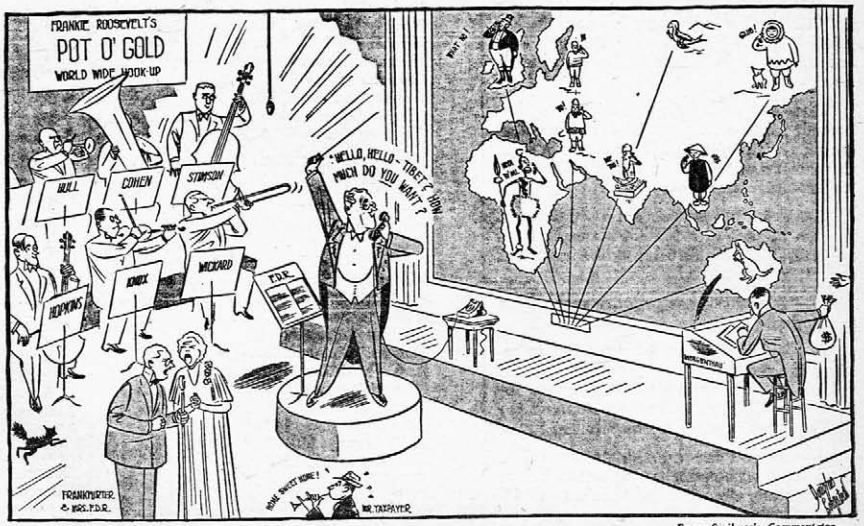
When historians speak of "elastic" currency and its benefits, do they not realize that elastic, when it is stretched too far, will fly back and sting somebody?

When I see a mis-statement in history I do not object too much because I take it all with a barrel of salt. But I do object when we are not permitted to disagree because the historian is an *expert* and we are not.

Studying Mr. So-and-So's opinion of history is OK in a literature class but in history classes, if we get the historian's opinion, he should also have the benefit of ours!

Perhaps, if there is enough objection raised to the way which history is taught, the method will be changed; but only those of us who have definite and sensible objections and opinions can hope to accomplish anything.

St. Louis, Mo. —M.L.



—From Scribner's Commentator.

Euthanasia, Mercy Killing —Approved by Doctors

ROBERT HUGH BENSON'S novel—*"Lord of the World"*—was condemned years ago because it was considered to be far-fetched.

Events now transpiring indicate that the eminent English priest was gifted with more prevision than those who rushed into print to criticize him.

The *New York Herald-Tribune* (May 23) informs us that 3,144 of 3,981 doctors of New York State are urging *euthanasia* as the way to get rid of incurables and unwantables.

The *Catholic Universe Bulletin* of Cleveland (May 23) publishes the following artice on the subject:

"Shall *euthanasia*—the so-called 'mercy killing' of the news columns—be legalized?

"The *Euthanasia Society of America, Inc.*, has launched a nationwide campaign to that purpose.

"In the flood of literature being broadcast by the society from its offices at 136 E. 57th Street, New York City, is a form letter which says:

" 'Undoubtedly you have known of someone suffering from an incurable, painful disease like inoperable and advanced cancer, and the thought has come to you that it would be an act of mercy to bring permanent release from such useless suffering; but much as relatives and physicians may wish to do the humane and decent thing, our laws at present prohibit the administration of euthanasia, even at the urgent pleading of the sufferer.'

* * *

"Accompanying this letter is a statement signed by 35 Protestant ministers who say:

" 'As regards the ethical issue, we, the undersigned, after giving very careful consideration, wish to state that, in our opinion, voluntary euthanasia, under the circumstances mentioned above, should not be regarded as contrary to the teachings of Christ or the principles of Christianity.'

"The proposal is this:

" 'To legalize voluntary euthanasia, i.e. painless death for persons desiring it, who are suffering from incurable, fatal, and painful disease.'

"Because 'such a proposal raises important issues on ethical, legal and medical grounds' recipients of this propaganda from the society are asked to check off 'yes' or 'no' on these questions:

"1—Is it a humane act for a physician to shorten the life of a patient suffering from an incurable, painful disease like advanced cancer, who pleads with him to do so?

"2—Should the law penalize such action as criminal?

"3—Should the law be amended to remove the penalty now imposed and permit voluntary euthanasia (i.e. euthanasia for those incurable sufferers who demand it) with strict safeguards against abuse?

"4—Do you favor making it lawful to administer euthanasia to incurable insane and mentally defective persons under adequate safeguards?

"The letter continues:

" 'Our society, as you will observe by the names on the side margin of this letter, is sponsored by responsible physicians, scientists and laymen.

" 'Our purpose is to carry on a campaign of education and to introduce bills in the various State Legislatures making voluntary euthanasia legal under strict safeguards against abuse.

" 'You may be interested to know that 3,981 New York State physicians indorse the aims of the Euthanasia Society. We believe that this is a significant demonstration of the physicians' attitude on this question'."

* * *

The "responsible physicians, scientists and laymen" referred to include:

Max Eastman, author of numerous books and articles on Lenin, Trotzky, Soviet Russia, and its "experiment," and editor of Karl Marx' *"Capital and Other Writings."*

Thomas N. Carver, one-time professor at Oberlin College and author of numerous books on economics.

Walter C. Alvarez, M.D., senior consultant, division of medicine, Mayo Clinic.

Harry E. Barnes, historian and sociologist.

Arthur Howard Estabrook, eugenics researcher.

Fannie Hurst, author.

Warner Fite, philosopher and author.

Henry H. Goddard, psychologist.

The rest of the signers are:

Theophilus T. P. Allen, M.D.
James Rae Arnell, M.D
Lewellys F. Barker, M.D.
Bertram M. Bernheim, M.D.
Theodore Bliss, M.D.
George L. Brodhead, M.D.
Freeman Brooks, M.D.
Philip T. Brown, M.D.
Walter B. Cannon, M.D.
Louis Carp, M.D.
Russell L. Cecil, M.D.
Bradley L. Coley, M.D.
Senator John H. Comstock
James A. Corscaden, M.D.
Leonard T. Davidson, M.D.
Joshua W. Davies, M.D.
Cassius Lopez de Victoria, M.D.
Cameron Duncan, M.D.
Louis B. Dunn, M.D.
William H. Dunn, M.D.
Joseph J. Eller, M.D.
Edwin R. Embree
John F. Erdmann, M.D.
Ray A. Eusden
James Halsted Ewing, M.D.
Henry Pratt Fairchild
Frederick J. Parnell, M.D.
Albert B. Ferguson, M.D.
William J. Fielding
James C. Cox, Jr., M.D.
Angus MacDonald Frantz, M.D.
Robert Freeman
Robert Frost
John H. Garlock, M.D.
P. K. Gilman, M.D.
Carl Goldmark, M.D.
Hirsch Loeb Gordon, M.D.
H. P. Greeley, M.D.
Emery R. Hayhurst, M.D.
Samuel Jackson Holmes
Gilbert Horrax, M.D.
J. Shelton Horsley, M.D.
B. W. Huebsch
R. Houghton Hooker, M.D.
Murray S. Howland
H. Lyons Hunt, M.D.
Ellsworth Huntington
Henry James, M.D.
G. Lombard Kelly, M.D.
Truman Kelley
Lawrence S. Kubie, M.D.
William S. Ladd, M.D.
John H. Lathrop
Max Lederer, M.D.
Philip R. Lehrman, M.D.
James C. Leonard, M.D.
Francis E. Lloyd
G. M. MacKenzie, M.D.
William S. McCann, M.D.
Earl H. Mayne, M.D.
K. F. Meyers, M.D.
Harold R. Merwath, M.D.
Woodbridge E. Morris, M.D.
Edwin P. Maynard
John H. Musser, M.D.
Howard C. Naffziger, M.D.
Horatio H. Newman
Reuben Ottenberg, M.D.
H. A. Pattison, M.D.
Ralph Pemberton, M.D.
Henry F. Perkins
Leroy S. Peters, M.D.
Inez C. Philbrick, M.D.
James T. Pilcher, M.D.
N. P. Rathbun, M.D.
G. Candy Robinson, M.D.
Julian Rose, M.D.
Edward A. Ross
Peyton Rous, M.D.
Theodore F. Savage
Robert E. Sherwood
Guy Emery Shipler
Cornelia Otis Skinner
Allan DeF. Smith, M.D.
Horace Wendell Soper, M.D.
Edwin D. Starbuck
Philip Moen Stimson
Francis B. Sumner
L. E. Sutton, Jr., M.D.
Frank F. Tallman, M.D.
Fenton Taylor, M.D.
Giles W. Thomas, M.D.
Norman E. Titus, M.D.
Albert VanderVeer II, M.D.
August Vollmeer
M. A. Warriner, M.D.
Arthur L. Weatherly
David M. Weeks, M.D.
George H. Whipple, M.D.
Leon F. Whitney
W. Stewart Whittemore, M.D.
Albert E. Wiggan
Walter F. Wilcox
M. C. Winternipz
S. Bernard Wortis, M.D.

* * *

The 33 Protestant clergymen signed the statement approving euthanasia on ethical grounds are:

Rev. W. Russell Bowie of Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Rev. Karl M. Chworowsky of Flatbush Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, president, Union Theological Seminary.

Rev. A. Powell Davies, Community Church of Summit, N. J.

Rev. Dale De Witt, regional director, American Unitarian Association for the Middle Atlantic States.

Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach, minister emeritus, Unitarian Church, Newton Center, Mass.

Rev. Chester A. Drummond, Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches, Boston, Mass.

Rev. Douglas Horton, minister, general Council of Congregational and Christian Churches, New York City.

(Continued on Page 19)

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Rev. Murray Shipley Howland, First Presbyterian Church, Binghamton, N. Y.

Rev. Ray Freeman Jenney, Park Central Presbyterian Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. A. Earl Kernahan, clergyman and lecturer, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Albert C. Knudson, dean emeritus, Boston University School of Theology.

Rev. Stoddard Lane, Plymouth Congregational Church, Des Moines, Ia.

Rev. John Howland Lathrop, Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. Robert F. Leavens, Unitarian Church, Berkeley, Cal.

Rev. Henry Smith Leiper, executive secretary, Universal Christian Council, New York City.

Rev. Frederick Lent, president International Baptist Seminary, East Orange, N. J.

Rev. J. L. Lobinger, chairman, committee on International Relations, Massachusetts Council of Churches, Boston, Mass.

Rev. Vere V. Loper, president, Colorado Council of Churches, Berkeley, Cal.

Rev. Moses R. Lovell, Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rt. Rev. Frank A. McElwain, president and dean, Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.

Rev. Elmore M. McKee, St. George Church, New York City.

Rev. John Howard Melish, Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. William P. Merrill, pastor emeritus, Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City.

Rev. George E. O'Dell, secretary, the American Ethical Union, New York City.

Rev. H. Adye Prichard, honorary canon, St. John the Divine, New York City.

Rev. W. E. Rollins, dean emeritus, Virginia Theological Seminary.

Rev. Theodore P. Savage, executive secretary, Presbytery of New York.

Rev. Homer L. Sheffer, Ridgewood, N. J.

Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Christ Church, Methodist, New York City.

Rev. Guy Emery Shipler, editor, The Churchman, New York City.

Rev. Henry P. Van Dusen, dean, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Of course, this is not Communism. But it is Marxism.

Euthanasia is definitely the result of a materialistic concept of life—the concept which underlies every principle advocated by Karl Marx.

Glory in Reverse

THE *San Francisco Leader* takes Professor Francis McMahon, professor of philosophy; spread-eagles him across two editorial knees; and proceeds to spank him where he will understand things most.

We reprint the spanking which the editor administered to the philosopher:

"Francis McMahon, professor of philosophy at Notre Dame University, has taken a short cut to 'glory' by writing an open letter to Premier de Valera. An open letter is a device for letting all the world know in advance of the addressee what the writer wants. It is usually the sort of letter that the addressee does not want to get. This letter unquestionably is one of that sort.

"Although McMahon calls it a plea, it is nothing less than unasked advice to turn the ports relinquished in 1938 back to the British.

"McMahon does this in spite of the fact that Premier de Valera has irrevocably committed himself to an opposite course.

"The Irish leader says that surrender of the ports would undoubtedly bring Nazi bombers and civil war to Ireland.

"For the first time on record the people of Ireland — Irish Irish, Anglo-Irish, Fianna Fail, Fine Gael, Independents, Laborites, patriots and shoneens — are united on one policy, that of neutrality and peace. To surrender the bases would mean unneutrality and war.

"Yet McMahon, from a safe retreat in the cloistered security of Notre Dame, has the presumption to advise the Premier of Ireland what to do with Irish property! Irish ports redeemed by Irish blood, treasure and sacrifice! And at the cost of Irish peace and security!

"He is a modest individual. He is kind enough to state that he would not have De Valera make the sacrifice on his account, although, he claims, he once bought an Irish bond and his father was an Irishman. But he would have him do it for religion's sake.

"The British are such perfect Christians and the Nazis are such awful demons!

"Why, we wonder, have Catholic countries like Austria, Slovakia and Croatia welcomed the Germans with outstretched arms?

"Why is that most Catholic of continental nations, Spain, so sympathetic with Germany's cause?"

David Lawrence

WRITING in his *Report for The Business Executive,* David Lawrence says:

"Washington rarely ever has been in such confusion as today. The internal situation is becoming almost as grave as the external. The Supreme Court, by a New Deal majority, has ruled in effect that a Government agency can prescribe its own punishments without explicit authorization by Congress. The dollar-a-year men are being shoved aside as New Dealers are grasping for more and more power. The piling up of taxes is in the offing as a new handicap for the free enterprise system to meet.

"Public opinion is not yet awake to the internal crisis . . .

"To awaken public opinion is the task of the press and the minority in Congress . . .

". . . The President has not yet sensed the unpopularity of his move in delegating vast powers of Government in an emergency to Hopkins, Henderson, Ickes and Perkins. This is keeping many people from going along psychologically with the program. The presence of radical New Dealers at the top encourages the many New Dealers down the line in Government, some of whom have made life so miserable for the businessmen by means of red tape and obstructive schemes that some of these men have gone home to their work in utter disgust."

It will not be long before Mr. Knudsen, for example, will join the dollar-a-year refugees — men who have come home in utter disgust.

Until he makes the break—or the break is made for him—nothing effectively dramatic can eventuate to awaken America to the hotbed of turmoil, disunity, intrigue and revolution that is burning in Washington.

Schedule of Shrine Tours

June 22—Rochester, N. Y., delegation. For information and reservations contact either of the following:

Urban G. Kress,
35 Otilla Ave., Rochester.

Rudolph Schwenzer,
196 Thorncliffe Dr., Rochester,
Phone: Glenwood 7500-J.

Lawrence Edenhofer,
Passenger Dept., N.Y.C.R.R.,
Phone: Main 6100.

June 28th — Minnesota delegation. For information and reservations contact:

Mr. J. J. Burns,
700 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis.

June 28th—Chicago, Ill., delegation. For information and reservations contact:

Mr. John Donovan,
8024 Vernon Ave., Chicago,
Phone: Pullman 9476.

June 28-29 — Cleveland, Ohio, delegation. For information and reservations contact:

Mr. and Mrs. John Pressler,
3450 W. 50th St., Cleveland, Ohio,
Phone: Melrose 7326.

July 3-4 — New York and New Jersey train-boat trip. For information and reservations contact:

Bryan B. O'Rourke,
1807 Westchester Ave., Bronx, N. Y.,
Phone: Westchester 71731 and 1371.

July 4-5—Massachusetts delegation. For information and reservations contact:

Mr. Peter MacDonald,
179 Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.,
Phone: Arnold 2119.
or
F. J. Doyle, Travel Bureau,
Boston & Maine R.R., North Station,
Phone: Capital 6000.

July 4-5-6—Baltimore and Washington delegation, under the direction of Mr. Rydzynski, operated in conjunction with the Philadelphia tour listed below. For information and reservations in the Baltimore and Washington territory, contact:

Mr. Peter Rydzynski,
328 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Phone: Vernon 5269-J.

July 4-5-6 — Philadelphia delegation, operated by Mr. Furey in co-operation with the above-listed group. For information and reservations from Philadelphia contact:

Mr. James A. Furey, Jr.,
2800 Grays Ferry Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

July 4-5—Brooklyn, N. Y. Members of Social Justice Club No. 1 of Greenpoint, through the efforts of its secretary, Frank Keller, 6 Lombardy Street, Brooklyn, have arranged their own pilgrimage to the Shrine.

July 27—Missouri and Southern Illinois delegation. For information and reservations contact:

Joseph B. DeMoor,
2739 Gravois Ave. at Iowa Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.,
Phone: Prospect 3700.

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

SILVER JUBILEE EDITION

FOR Father Coughlin's Silver Jubilee, SOCIAL JUSTICE, next week, will publish a special edition.

This special edition will include — over and above the regular contents — 16 pages of rotogravure picturizing the life of Father Coughlin from childhood to 1940.

Some of these pictures, indeed, much of Father Coughlin's early story, will be new to many readers.

Old friends of the Radio Priest, and parishioners of his early days, will enjoy a pleasant reunion with the familiar old scenes — while the millions who followed his discourses in the days of the National Union will rejoice at the vindication which time has brought to his predictions and his social message.

There will be no extra charge for this special Silver Jubilee edition.

We feel that we owe it to our readers, and to Father Coughlin's many friends, to supply them with an invaluable memorial of the priest who was first in America to rescue "Rerum Novarum" and "Quadragesimo Anno" from the dusty bookshelves of scholars, and bring these abstract messages in a concrete form into the homes of the exploited masses through the medium of commercial broadcasting.

Back copies of this special edition most probably will not long be available.

Undoubtedly, the demand for this Jubilee issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine will exceed even the extra number that we anticipate ordering.

To be sure that you and your friends have copies of this historic rotogravure section, we urge you either to contact Social Justice Publishing Company at Royal Oak, or your newsboy at once.

We also urge all bulk dealers to double their orders for the June 30th edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Obviously, it will not be possible for us to fill orders following the Silver Jubilee celebration.

How Americans Financed Britain's War— A Fr. Coughlin Broadcast in This Issue